HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL XV NO- 49— BOMBAY SATURDAY FEBRUARY 26 1927 ONE ANNA

WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO.

A SPLENDID THRILLING SEA STORY—A GREAT LOVE ROMANCE ON THE HIGH SEAS

'CODE OF THE SEA'

6 parts—A drama of a coward who disobeyed the Code and his struggle to redeem himself, featuring the lovely

JACQUELINE LOGAN

And Rod La Rocque. The Programme includes two-reel

BUSTER KEATON Comedy.

TO-NIGHT :— 3-15 ; 5-30 ; 7 ; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA, NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

Thousands have seen this Masterpiece Picture—but many have missed it and many want to see it again—therefore by special request, it is repeated for one week more, but NOW at the West End Cinema.

TO-NIGHT - - - - - - - - - THIS WEEK

WILLIAM FOX MASTERPIECE

A MILLION DOLLAR PICTURE

'COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO'

10 parts—All complete in one Show——featuring

JOHN GILBERT——ESTELLE TAYLOR

And an All-Star Cast. A Supreme Picture no one should miss—Please note the change in the timings.

TO-NIGHT :— 3-15 ; 5-15 ; 7 ; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in Possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
26 Feb.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	NALDERA x		15,993
12 „	RANPURA		13,585
19 „	RAZMAK †		10,602
23 „	CHINA‖		7,952
26 „	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA x		10,227
9 „	RANCHI		16,650
16 „	RAZMAK†		10,602
23 „	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
30 „	MOOLTAN x		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 „	RAZMAK	MALWA •	10,940
21 „	RANPURA		16,585
28 „	DELTA	MALOJA x	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
11 „	RAZMAK	MOREA •	10,918
18 „	CHINA		7,952
25 „	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA		16,568
9 „	RAZMAK	MANTUA •	10,902
16 „	MALWA x		10,940
23 „	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA x	16,504
30 „	RANPURA		16,585

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

• Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

Extra Steamer at following reduced rates :—

1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60.

1st Saloon to Marseilles,— £72, £62 and £56

2nd Saloon to London.— £54 and £52.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles — £50 and £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar i Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea £105

To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120

To Marseilles and back £100

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand

For freights and other particulars apply to :—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
10th Mar.	DUMANA	8,127
24th „	MANDALA	8,246
14th April	MARGHA	8,258
12th May	DOMALA	8,441

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1927		
1st March	PERIM	Straits & Japan.
1st „	ALIPORE	Straits & Japan.
3rd „	GOGRA	Shanghai.
„	MOOLTAN	At Colombo for Australia.
4th „	DEVANA	China & Japan
4th „	TATEISHI MARU	For Japan.
15th „	DELTA	China & Japan
	COMORIN	At Colombo for Australia.
29th „	NELLORE	China & Japan
31st „	MALOJA	China & Japan for Colombo & Australia.
12th April	NYANZA	China & Japan
	MOLDAVIA	At Colombo for Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927			
28th Feb.	VITA	—	Karachi via Kathiawar Ports.
2nd Mar.	BARODA	—	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
2nd „	KARAGOLA	—	East & South Africa.
4th „	*CHAKLA	..	Busreh via Karachi

*Terminates voyage at Karachi Passengers for Bushire Mahommerah and Busreh transhipped to "VARSOVA at Karachi.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY
Branches :—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.

ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCES

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :— 7 Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years :—

Rs. 1 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs. 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.

Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 .. Rs. 16,46,090.

Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. .. Rs. 6-10-6 % net
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. .. Rs. 4- 0-0 % net
Difference being Interest profit .. .. .. Rs. 2-10-6

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.

APPLY TO :—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Established 1874. Funds Rs. 7,00,00,000

An ORIENTAL Limited Payment Life Policy with Profits is the SAFEST and MOST PROFITABLE FAMILY PROVISION securable.

The results of a 20 Years Limited Payment Participating Policy for Rs. 10,000 payable at death, effected at Age 23 next birthday on the assumption that Bonuses will be maintained at the last declared rate of Rs. 22½ per thousand per annum. Annual Premium Rs. 310.

If Death occur in	Sum payable Including Bonus at assumed rate	Total Premiums paid.	Excess of Sum payable over Premiums paid.
6th year	Rs. 11,350	Rs. 1,860	Rs. 9,490
12th „	„ 12,700	„ 3,720	„ 8,980
18th „	„ 14,050	„ 5,580	„ 8,470
24th „	„ 15,400	„ 7,440	„ 7,960
30th „	„ 16,750	„ 9,300	„ 7,450
36th „	„ 18,100	„ 9,300	„ 8,800
42nd „	„ 19,450	„ 9,300	„ 10,150

For Prospectus, etc., apply to H. E. Jones, F. F. A., A. I. A., Manager, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY or to any of the Offices Undernoted :—

AHMEDABAD, AJMER, ALLAHABAD, BANGALORE, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, DACCA, DELHI, KARACHI, KUALA LUMPUR, LAHORE, LUCKNOW, MADRAS, MANDALAY, MANGALORE, NAGPUR, POONA, RANGOON, RAWALPINDI, TRIVANDRUM

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds about Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA; or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoef Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon, Bombay

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA

MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.

TELEGRAMS : ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY. REGISTERED A.S.D. TRADE MARK TELEPHONE : 25831.

The Leading Firm for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and descriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.

The Oldest Dealers in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.

Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.

The Cheapest Place for Satin, Brocade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.

BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.
CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS

Legal and Public Notification are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	.. Rs. 4-8-0
4th & Subsequent Insertions ..	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

REMOVAL NOTICE

THE following Offices will be REMOVED to THE TOP FLOOR of the ALLAHABAD BANK BUILDING, Apollo Street, from 1st of March, 1927:—

Kilachand Devchand and Co.
Kilachand Devchand and Co., Ltd.
The Kilachand Mills Ltd.
The Great American Insurance Co., Ltd.

New Telephone No. 26506 (3 Lines).

28218

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE

CHOWPATTY MARKET is practically completed and Public Auctions for stalls in vegetable, fruit, fowl and mutton sections will be held daily from 1st March, 1927, at 8 a.m. (B. T.) until the stalls are filled up.

Stalls for fruits, vegetables, oilmanstores, grain and flour, dried fruits, fresh flowers, potatoes and onions and garlic, dates salt, pickles and papad, limes, spices, bread and butter, cold drinks and ice, biscuits, cocoanuts and plantain leaves are proposed to be sold by auction. Vendors desiring stalls for these purposes should attend at the auction.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

C. M. FLANDERS,
Superintendent of Markets.

Arthur Crawford Market
Office, Bombay.
Dated 24th February, 1927.

28207

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE

CHOWPATTY MARKET is nearly completed. It is proposed to fill up the stalls as soon as possible after March 1st. Arrangements are made for all provisions to be sold in the Market except beef. This being so if two sites for outside beef shops are found in nearby places, unobjectionable on sanitary grounds and not objected to by the nearby residents, licenses will be given to enable Malabar Hill and Pedder Road residents to get their supplies of beef close to the new market.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

C. M. FLANDERS,
Superintendent of Markets.

Arthur Crawford Market
Office, Bombay.
Dated 24th February, 1927.

28208

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of cargo per s.s. "BORNEO MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrical on the 24th of February from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, the Surveyors will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claim are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the construction in India of the following Metre Gauge Wagons complete with all fittings, but excluding wheels and axles, and vacuum brake to be delivered after the 1st April, 1927, and before 31st December, 1927.

400 I.R.C.A. M.A.2 type.
and
196 I.R.C.A. M.C.2 type.

2. Copies of the form of tender, conditions of contract and specification can be obtained on application to the Agent, South Indian Railway. Applications for drawings of the types of wagons should be made to the Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway, Calcutta, who will supply the drawings at Rs. 1-8 per sheet, which amount will not be refunded whether the tenderer is successful or not.

3. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed covers and superscribed "Tender for wagons" and should reach the Agent, South Indian Railway, before 4 p.m. on the March 15th, 1927, at which hour and date they will be opened by the Agent, or an Officer acting on his behalf, in the presence of any tenderers, who may desire to be present. It may be noted that:—

(a) In the case of each type of wagon the period subsequent to the 1st April, 1927, within which delivery will commence and within which the order will be completed, as well as the number of wagons that will be delivered per mensem, must be stated in the tender, in the last column of Schedule I. All orders placed as a result of this call must be completed before the 31st December 1927.

(b) Tenders may be alternative:—

(1) For wagons erected complete at any site on the South Indian Railway Metre Gauge System or,

(2) Wagons to be erected by buyers but to be first assembled at works to ensure that subsequent erection can be effected without difficulty, underframes to be completely riveted up with the exception of axle guards, all details to be securely packed, sheets and angles numbered and bundled and the whole to be delivered F.O.R. at Manufacturers Works.

(c) The tender prices will be for the designs as made, but if any alteration in the design is found necessary at the time of placing the order or during the execution of the work, the consequent variations in the tender prices will be settled by negotiation.

(d) The quality of material and standard of workmanship must satisfy in every respect the specification laid down.

(e) The Agent reserves to himself the right to reject any tender without assigning a reason; and does not bind himself to accept the lowest tender, the whole of a tender or any tender.

(f) Tenderers in India must satisfy the Agent that

(I) A substantial part of the manufacture will be done in India;

(II) in making purchases of materials for the construction of wagons Indian manufacturers will be given an opportunity to tender.

(g) Firms in India that have not obtained previous orders for wagons should when submitting tenders support the tender with a certificate from the Indian Stores Department to the effect that they possess workshops and appliances for turning out work of the desired standard and within the period quoted in the tender.

(h) No covering letters to tenders should be sent.

(i) After tenders have been submitted, no representatives of the tendering firms will be granted interviews for discussion of matters connected with tenders.

28214

THE RAJPUTANA MINERALS COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Ewart House, Tamerind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1927, at 3 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the period ended 30th September, 1926.
2. To appoint Directors in place of those, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact such other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 12th March to TUESDAY, the 22nd March, 1927, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

LALJI NARANJI & CO.
Managing Agents.

Bombay, 22nd February, 1927.

28213.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE

AS HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR and LADY WILSON will drive in State from the WILLINGDON SPORTS CLUB to the Race Course on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, the public are informed that Clerk Road from the Willingdon Sports Club to its junction with Hornby Vellard and Hornby Vellard from its junction with Clerk Road to the new Road leading to the Racing Stables will be closed to vehicular traffic between 2-50 and 3-30 p.m.

This notice is issued under Section 23(4) of Act IV of 1902.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office:
Bombay, 24th February, 1927.

28216

PUBLIC NOTICE.

AS HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR and LADY WILSON will drive IN STATE to the DAMODAR THACKERSEY HALL on the evening of SUNDAY, the 27th instant, the following roads and areas will be closed to all vehicular traffic as found necessary from 5-45 p.m. until after His Excellency and Lady Wilson have arrived at the Damodar Thackersey Hall:—

The west side of Suparibag Road from its junction with Arthur Road to its junction with Elphinstone Road.

Elphinstone Road from its junction with Suparibag Road upto the entrance to the Damodar Thackersey Hall.

This order is made under Section 23(4) of Act IV. of 1902.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office:
Bombay, 22nd February, 1927.

28215

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC that the business of Glass and tin Plates carried on by Vrajlal Vanmali Mody and Manilal Chhaganlal Muni at No. 85, Nagdevi Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay under the name style and firm of Messrs. Manilal Vrajlal and Co. has by mutual consent been DISSOLVED as from 17th February, 1927, i.e. Maha Vad S. Y. 1983 THURSDAY and that as from 17th February, 1927, Manilal Chhaganlal Muni will continue the said business at the same place in the name, style and firm of Manilal Chhaganlal and Co., and that the said Manilal Chhaganlal Muni has taken over all the liabilities of the said partnership and are entitled to recover the outstandings thereof and that the said Vrajlal Vanmali Mody has nothing to do whatsoever with the liabilities and responsibilities of the said partnership business of Manilal Vrajlal and Co. and also with the business that may be carried on by the said Manilal Chhaganlal Muni after 17th February, 1927.

MANILAL CHHAGANLAL MOONI,
VRAJLAL VANMALI MODI.

R66

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 338 of 1927.

Re: MULLA ABDULKADER MULLA EBRAHIMJI KATCHWALLA, a firm carrying on business at Abdul Rehman Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, and Damodar Hargowan of Bombay, Kapol Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a partner in the above firm, residing at Abdul Rehman Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. Adjudged Insolvents.

Ex parte: NENSUKHGAVRI, widow of Dhirajlal Bhurabhai Master and another..Petitioning Creditors.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Mulla Abdulkader Mulla Ebrahimji Katchwalla, a firm and Damodar Hargowan, a partner in the above firm have been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

Dated this 24th day of February, 1927.

28217

LEGAL NOTICES.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES KNOWN AS "MOTILAL MANSIONS"

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 688, of 1917.

BANSILAL MOTILAL .....Plaintiff.

V/s.

GOVINDLAL BANSILAL and Others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above partition suit and bearing date the 12th day of October, 1922, and the Order, dated the 14th day of February, 1924, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction at the premises under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court.

LOT NO. 1.—On THURSDAY, the 10th day of March, 1927, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

LOT NO. 2.—On FRIDAY, the 11th day of March, 1927, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

LOT NO. 3.—On MONDAY, the 14th day of March, 1927, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

LOT NO. 4.—On TUESDAY, the 15th day of March, 1927, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO I.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the houses and buildings standing thereon, being a portion of what is known as Old Secretariat, situate, lying and being at the junction of Bruce Lane and Tamarind Lane, within the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3285 1/3 square yards or thereabouts and bearing with other land Cadastral Survey No. 190, Fort Division, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1262, Street No. 27 to 41, Tamarind Lane and bounded, on or towards the East by the property comprised in lot No. IV, on or towards the West by Tamarind Lane, on or towards the North by Bruce Lane, and on or towards the South by the property comprised in Lot No. II.

LOT NO II.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with houses and buildings standing thereon, being a portion of what is known as Old Secretariat, situate, lying and being at the Junction of Hummum Street, and Dean Lane, within the Fort and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4728 square yards or thereabouts and bearing with other land Cadastral Survey No. 190, Fort Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1237, Street No. 5-7-9-43 to 55, Dean Lane, Tamarind Lane and Ward No. 1238, Street No. 16 to 22, 8 to 14, Hummum Street, Ward No. 1240 (3), Street No. 24B, Hummum Street and Ward No. 1240 (4), Street No. 24C, Hummum Street and bounded, on or towards the East by the property comprised in Lot No. III. on or towards the West partly by Dean Lane, and partly by Tamarind Lane, on or towards the North partly by Tamarind Lane and partly by the property comprised in Lot No. I and on or towards the South by Hummum Street.

LOT NO. III.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the houses and buildings standing thereon, being a portion of what is known as Old Secretariat, situate, lying and being at the junction of Apollo Street and Hummum Street, within the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2183 2/3 square yards or thereabouts and bearing with other land Cadastral Survey No. 190, Fort Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1286, Street No. 22-2-4-6, Apollo Street and Hummum Street and bounded, on or towards the East by Apollo Street, on or towards the West by the properties comprised in Lot No. II, on or towards the North by the property comprised in lot No. IV, and on or towards the South by Hummum Street.

LOT NO. IV.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the houses and buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the junction of Apollo Street and Bruce Lane, within the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 2033 square yards or thereabouts and bearing with other land Cadastral Survey No. 190, Fort Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1034, Street No. 20 to 30, Apollo Street, and bounded, on or towards the East by Apollo Street, on or towards the West by the property comprised in Lot No. I, on or towards the North by Bruce Lane, and on or towards the South by the property comprised in Lot No. III.

The above plots are delineated on the plan lodged in the Commissioner's Office and also deposited at the office of the Plaintiff's Attorneys, and the same can be inspected by the intending Purchaser.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & CO. Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 14, K. Hammum Street, Fort Bombay.

Dated this 26th day of January, 1927.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

28209

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 2824 OF 1926.

LONG CAUSE.

Plaint filed the 4th day of December, 1926.

Messrs. GULLAJI UDAJI & CO., a firm, of Bombay Marwaree Shroffs and Money-lenders, having their place of business at Falkland Road, outside the Fort ... ... Plaintiffs.

V/s.

1. Bai NUR JEHAN, widow and heir and legal representative of Shaikh Karmally Shaikh Sadra of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at New Nagpada, outside the Fort and 2. M. J. P. De Andrade ... ... Defendants.

TO,

Bai NUR JEHAN, widow of Shaikh Karmally Shaikh Sadra.

The 1st Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed this suit against you inter-alia praying for decree for Rs. 3,062/- with interest from 23rd November, 1926, till judgment and costs and interest on judgment and for declaration that the Plaintiffs are entitled to a first charge on the motor car No. Z4675 for repayment of the said amount in default of payment within a time to be fixed by this Hon'ble Court for an order for sale of the Motor Car and application of the net sale proceeds thereof towards payment of the decretal amount and for liberty to the Plaintiffs to apply for a personal decree against you as the heir and legal representative of the deceased for the dificiency if any, for Receiver injunction and other reliefs. You are hereby summoned to appear in the High Court, Bombay on 21st day of March, 1927, at 11 (S.T.) when you are required to produce all your witnesses in default of your appearance the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

SMETHAM BYRNE & LAMBERT.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

25th February, 1927.

28219

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

No. 227 E 169
21-1-27 17-1-27.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of NANU PAPA GOWLI, late of Bombay, a Hindu Inhabitant ... Deceased.

JAMNABAI, widow of Nanu Papa, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Chandanwadi, without the Fort of Bombay ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Thirteenth day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 13th day of January, 1927.

MR. N. A. VESUWALA,
Petitioner's Attorney.

28202

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 688 1917.

BANSILAL MOTILAL ... Plaintiff.

V/s.

GOVINDLAL BANSILAL and others ... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above Partition Suit and bearing date the 12th day of October, 1922, and the Order dated the 14th day of February, 1924, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court.

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. 1.

To be sold at the site of Lot No. III at Kalyan on SATURDAY, 12th March, 1927, at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Kalyan, Village Taluka Kalyan, District Thana, bearing Survey No. 202 admeasuring 1 acre and 6 Gunthas and 1/4 of another Guntha or thereabouts and bounded, on the North by the property of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, on the South by the land bearing Survey No. 207 occupied by Sorabji Jijibhoy on the West by the land bearing Survey No. 201 occupied by Govind Vasudeo and on the West by a Public Passage leading to Tees (goan).

LOT NO. II.

To be sold at the site of Lot No. III at Kalyan on SATURDAY, 12th March, 1927, at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

ALL those several pieces or parcel of land situate in the Inam Village of Tis (Goan).

Turf Ambarnath Taluka Kalyan Thana District and described as under:

Survey No.	Pot Share No.	Area Acres	Gunthas.
7	24	0	7
9	5	0	15
9	6	0	6
28	3	2	22
29	12	0	12
29	17	1	1
30	3	1	14
30	24	0	30
31	16	1	21
33	1	1	7
42	3	0	11
42	8	0	20½
43	4	0	20
45	16	0	9¾

LOT NO. III.

To be sold at the premises at Kalyan on Saturday 12th, March, 1927 at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

All those pieces or parcels of field, garden land or ground land or ground with messuages standing thereon, situate at Kalyan in the District of Thana, being part of Survey Nos. 153 and 155 and also bearing Survey No. 154, containing by admeasurement about 12 acres 7 Gunthas and one fourth of another Guntha be the same little more or less.

LOT NO. IV.

To be sold at the premises at Bandra on Sunday 13th March, 1927, at 4-30 p.m. S.T.)

All those fields, situate, lying and being at Hill Road, Bandra Bombay Suburban District in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement about 30½ gunthas bearing Survey No. 321 Pot Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 11, 12 and 13.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA AND CO., Attorneys for the plaintiff above named at No. 14 K. Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 22nd day of February, 1927.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

28205

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Sir LALLUBHAI SAMALDAS MEHTA and the Hon. DR. RAGUNATH PURSHOTAM PARANJPE, the proving executors of the Will of the late Bai Ramabai alias KESARBAI, widow of Thakur Koreji Haridas have contracted to sell to the undersigned the property mentioned hereunder. All persons having any claim into or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, sale, lease gift inheritance, partition, exchange, trust, use, lien, easement, encumbrance or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his residence at 4, Babulnath Road, Chowpaty, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, failing which all claims will be considered as waived and the purchase shall be completed without any regard thereto.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE-REFERRED TO:—

All that piece or parcel of Farzandari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or chawl standing thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the Eastern side of Abdul Rehman Street and on the Southern side of Bhajipala Street in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 15 5/9 square yards or thereabouts formerly as well as now in the occupation of tenants and bearing Collector's New No. 3153 and New Survey No. 2086 and Cadastral Survey No. 587, Mandvi division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 61, Street No. 178, Abdul Rehman Street and 121, Bhajipala Street and bounded, on the East and South by the property of Ruttonsi Khimjee and on the West by the said Abdul Rehman Street and on the North by the said Bhajipala Street.

Dated this 26th February, 1927.

S. K. GHAMAT,
Purchaser.

28199

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A 28210

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MISCELLANEOUS.

SOME WORK IS TO BE DONE in my building at 76 Abdul Rehman Street, opposite Imperial Bank, and its plan is ready in the Office of Messrs. Chinoy and Divecha, 375, Hornby Road. Contractors should see the plan, send tenders for it (one with wages and materials and other for only wages) to my undermentioned address: ESMAILJEE ABDOOL ALLY MATCHESWALLA 121, Nagdevi Street, Bombay, No. 3.
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The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

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When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

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Capital Issued	50,00,000
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Reserved Fund upto 30-6-26	25,50,000
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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs. 2,00,00,000
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From 25th December to 25th June, interest is allowed at 2½ per cent. on daily balance, Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000/- From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on minimum monthly balances. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

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Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

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A. G. GRAY,
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APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 5,00,000

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Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on MONDAY, the 28th instant, sell by Public Auction at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.) in Godown No. H-106, Sewri Cotton Depot, on account of the concerned:—

4 full pressed bales Uganda Cotton A. R. quality (country damaged).

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT MAHIM AGAR, DADAR KUMBHARWADA.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in suit No. 221 of 1925 (Kagdi Janoomiya Hajimiya vs. Begum Pyarisaheb and Anr.). Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on FRIDAY, the 11th proximo sell by public auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the following property:—

All that piece of land of pension and tax tenure, admeasuring about 399 square yards bearing collector's old No. 225, new Nos. 2/3886, 2A/3886, old survey Nos. 188/39, new survey Nos. 1839, 1B/1839, cadastral survey No. 1271, lower Parel division together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under G. Ward No. 3875 (2C) street No. 839BBB and all which premises are situate at Mahim Agar, Dadar—Kumbharwada and bounded on the east by footpath and beyond that by a road on the west by the property of Karim Mahomed on the north by the other prperty of the mortgagors and on the south by a public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Shah and Co. attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

This day SATURDAY, the 26th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.,

By order of the bank and office concerned:—

7 crucibles No. 100.

48 Bales Dutch Strawboards.

1 Case contg. 5 sets tops card clothing.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF 299 BAGS GERMAN CRYSTAL SUGAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. Kian Gwan Co., Ld., Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will this day, SATURDAY, the 26th instant sell by public auction at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at No. 1 Shed, Victoria Dock on account of the Underwriters:—

Ex-S. S. "Wolhandel", 299 bags German Crystal Sugar landed in a damaged condition.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HANDSOME MADE-TO-ORDER SUBSTANTIAL FURNITURE, COTTAGE PIANO, "HIS MASTER'S VOICE" CABINET PHOTOGRAPH, OLD CHINA, PERSIAN CARPETS, BRASSWARE, CANED FURNITURE, ETC.

TO MORROW, SUNDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at 'Mitha Mansion", Napean Sea Road, opposite Petit Hall, valuable and handsome made-to-order substantial furniture, glass, crockery, and plated ware by Reed and Barton, Mappin and Webb, telescopic dining table, high back chairs, mirror, back sideboard, dinner waggon and dumbwaiters, suite of drawing room sofas, complete set of cutlery for 12 persons, leather lined chesterfield suites, rich Persian carpets, brassware, and chairs, silver cabinets, one handsome sweet toned iron frame cottage piano by Julius Feurich, in good condition, "His Master's Voice" cabinet phonograph with records, iron and brass bedsteads, single and double mirror door almyrahs, cloth and gown press, dressing chest of drawers, hatstand, easy chairs, a lot of cooking utensils, English ice box, meatsafe, etc., the property of C. Tolkowsky Esqr., Diamond Merchant.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
To-Night at 9-30 P. M.
To-morrow Matinee at 6 p. m.
DICK NORTON PRESENTS:—
THE NEW
GLOBE TROTTERS COMPANY
IN A
WHIMSICAL, REVUESICAL AND MUSICAL MELANGE.
Complete Change of Programme every alternate days.
POPULAR PRICES.
Booking at Rose & Co. upto 1 P. M. After 3-30 P. M. at the Theatre. On Sunday at the Theatre from 10 A. M.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30 P.M.
TO-MORROW AT 10 P.M.
A PARAMOUNT ARTCRAFT PICTURE.
"THE EGG CRATE WALLOP"
Featuring
CHARLES RAY.
As docile as a lamb in the presence of the girl he loved, he became a seething volcano when fists were flying in the ring.
A country-boy story with a kick!

A REAL SHOW !! GET READY !!
IRVING'S
20-MIDGETS-20
SMALLEST MEN AND WOMEN IN THE WORLD
WITH
SIG. CHEFALO — WORLD'S GREATEST MAGICIAN
MADAME PALERMO — GARDEN OF MYSTERY.
EXCELSIOR THEATRE
SATURDAY, MARCH 5th.

EDWARD THEATRE.
3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
A story of a man and a maid, of romance and daring deeds.
"CAMERON OF THE ROYAL MOUNTED"
Featuring
GASTON GLASS.
Here's a picture with its fast-moving action, colorful backgrounds and the lure of the great out-doors.

GAIETY THEATRE
To-day at 4, 6, 8 and 10 p.m.
To-morrow at 8 and 10 p.m.
A FILM OF THE PHARAOHS AND LOVE STORY FOR ALL AGES.
"MOON OF ISRAEL."
"MOON OF ISRAEL."
See the crossing of the Red Sea and the fate that befell Pharaoh, his horsemen and his chariots.
A Picture which overwhelms with its grandeur, enthralls with its beauty and impresses with its story.

EMPIRE THEATRE
4, 6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
4, 6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Famous Forty Paramount Picture.
"ARGENTINE LOVE"
'ARGENTINE LOVE"
Featuring
BEBE DANIELS
RICARDO CORTEZ
The story of a modern Spanish beauty who picked an American sweet-heart and stirred the fire of her scheming Spanish lover.
Here's supreme entertainment for lovers of Romance.
HERE'S NEW RUDOLPH VALENTINO IN RICARDO CORTEZ.

EMPRESS THEATRE.
3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
SUNDAY Morning Show at 10 a.m.
THE GREATEST HIT OF ALL TIMES AND UNDER ALL CLIMES.
"THE BLACK PIRATE"
FEATURING
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
The love story of a bold buccaneer—the adventure of a life time.
Come and dare with this ROLLICKING PRINCE OF PIRATES—Dashing—Different—Delightful.

AMUSEMENTS

A FIRST NATIONAL PICTURE
CONSTANCE TALMADGE
IN
A BIG COMEDY HIT
"Her Night of Romance"
A side-splitting fun film.
A star with a real name and
A story with a punch.
"Her Night of Romance"
8 REELS
SOME NIGHT! WE'LL SAY
TIME: 6-15, 8-15 & 10 P. M.
MATINEE TO-DAY and TO-MORROW AT 4 P. M.
Pathe Cinema Royal Opera House.

AT THE
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE,
GRANT ROAD
BALWANT SANGIT MANDALI
will stage their New play
रणदुंदुभि
BY VEER WAMANRAO JOSHI
ON
SATURDAY the 26th February at 8-30 P. M. (S. T.)
SUNDAY the 27th February at 3 P. M. (S.T.)
Booking at the Theatre all days week between 8 to 11 A. M. & 5 to 8 P. M.
MANAGER—B. L. PETHE

READ
WHAT THE COW BOYS WRITE!

WE the American Cow boys of the Wembly Round the World Rodeo arrived in Madras after lying off for a few weeks. The result was we were mighty stiff and sore after starting in to ride again but Little's Oriental Balm soon put this right. It shure touches the spot for strains. We are now keeping this stuff for use. Say! The Island is a fine stretch of ground but we hit Madras in the monsoon. We found it mighty wet and damp but we were none of us killed by colds because your Kila Kold killed the colds. Guess it's mighty fine stuff! Thanks many.

Chief M. J. Thunderface
Emanuel Marquez
Pat. Mannigin
Tommy Pedro
Ewell Peterson
Jno. Gannon
Audrey J. Clothier
Jimmie Tripp.
Henry Boggs

AMUSEMENTS

TO-NIGHT - - and - - DURING THIS WEEK.
Sharda's Classic DeLuxe Production.
PASSION! PASSION!
A Drama full of Love and intrigue.
ALSO
STAGE DANCE
by Miss SITADEVI
TIME: SATURDAY, SUNDAY, HOLIDAY at 3 P. M.
DAILY 5,—7,—9,—11 P. M.
Krishna Cinema
DUBASH THEATRE, - - NEW CHARNI ROAD.

IMPERIAL CINEMA
(LAMINGTON ROAD)
Presents TO-NIGHT and during THIS WEEK
[KOHINOOR FILM COMPANY'S
MOST SENSATIONAL SOCIAL PHOTO-PLAY
"RETURN OF KALANAG"
Featuring:
The famous Cinema artist MASTER HOMI, Mr. KHALIL, Miss SHAKOONTALA, Miss JANKI and other known Stars.
Written by Mr. DAVE. | Directed by Master HOMI. | Photographed by Mr. P. S. NAIK.
PLEASE WITNESS:—
The wonderful deeds of the dare-devil prisoner who has now returned to his Society to lead a Mysterious life.
DAILY FOUR (4) SHOWS AT 5,—7,—9 and 11 P. M.
EXTRA SHOWS ON Saturday, Sunday, Xmas and Bank Holidays at 3 P. M.

PRECIOUS CINEMA—Now under the experienced and popular management of Mr. RUSTOMJI DORABJI, the Proprietor of the West End and Wellington Cinemas.
TO-NIGHT - - - - - - - - THIS WEEK
A SPLENDID THRILLING HIGH CLASS SOCIETY DRAMA
'THE FLAME OF LOVE'
8 parts of exciting events and sensational incidents—entirely new dances and old antiquarian dresses—a great love Romance, featuring the popular emotional Star
POLA NEGRI
Pola Negri's greatest Screen Achievement! You will simply gasp for breath as each nerve-tingling event will develop itself.
TO-NIGHT:—3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)
PRECIOUS CINEMA, LAMINGTON ROAD.

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD.
TIME:—3, 5-30, 8, & 10-30 P. M.
From Saturday to Tuesday
A glorious opportunity for 4 Days only.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in
"THE THIEF OF BAGDAD"
From Wednesday to Friday the first super "Select Oriental Films" Masterpiece.
DHRUVA CHARITRA
On account of Hindoos' great feast
MAHA SHIVRATRI.

A FLIRTING WIFE
IS COMING
TO
BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

In this Indian Picture
THE WELL-KNOWN CINEMA-STAR
Miss SULOCHANA
Has surpassed all others—because her each and every action—her make-ups—her bravery—her character motive
EVERYTHING IS PERFECT
COME—SEE—ADMIRE
Imperial Film Co.'s Social Picture
THE
WILD CAT
OF
BOMBAY
See how Miss SULOCHANA in the role of Pushpavati earns the name of Goddess amongst the poor
DON'T MISS or you MISS A GOOD TREAT.
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM.

Make no mistake!

Kidney troubles are often misunderstood, and much needless pain and discomfort is endured as a consequence. The work of the kidneys is to filter the blood, and if they fail to do so, uric acid and other poisonous impurities upset the entire system. That is why it is so dangerous to neglect backache, urinary disorder, bladder weakness, rheumatic twinges, headaches, dizziness and nervousness.

It is unusual for all of these symptoms to be present at one time, but if you are in doubt about yourself, you will do well to use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Don't risk the development of rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, dropsy, gravel, stone, and other results of kidney disorder. Middle-aged people, especially, should take an occasional course of Doan's to keep the kidneys thoroughly active.

HEADACHE
Neuralgia, Sciatica and other nerve pains need not be endured—they can be removed promptly and safely by
PHENALGIN
CONQUEROR OF PAIN
which calms the jangled nervous system by reducing temperature and blood pressure. If the pains are caused by over-indulgence in food or drink, Phenalgin will remove them just as promptly and just as certainly, without the least danger of depression or indigestion. It is
PROMPT, CERTAIN, SAFE
Supplied in bottles containing 36×5 gr. tablets by all chemists and stores, or direct from Anglo-French Drug Co. (Eastern) Ltd. P.O Box 469 Bombay and P.O. Box 2139 Calcutta
E. T. PEARSON & CO. LTD.
Manufacturing Chemists, LONDON & MITCHAM, ENGLAND

Depilatory Soap
Its application removes all hair painlessly from any part of the body leaving no mark whatsoever. Can safely be used even to the tenderest part.
Price:—1 Cake 6 As.
3 cakes Re. 1
12 cakes Rs. 3
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE
For terms apply to:—
BAGBAZAR CHEMICAL WORKS,
14, Lakshmi Dutt Lane, Baghbazar, Calcutta

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 24.

March	13 89—.03
May	14 04—.04
July	14 24—.05
October	14 46—.04
December	14 65—.03
Middling Spot	14 20—.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 24.

March	13 89—.07
July	14 19—.08
Middling Spot	13 89—.08

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK 10-55 A.M.: Feb. 24
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

March	13.96
May	14.14
July	14.32
NEW YORK NOON CALL:—	
March	13.93
May	14.11
July	14.30
NEW ORLEANS 9-55 A.M:—	
March	13.98
July	14.29

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, Feb. 24.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	46,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	18,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	8,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 24.

February	7.45+.03
March	7.48+.01
April	7.54+.01
May	7.62+.01
June	7.66+.01
July	7.72—.
August	7.74—.
September	7.75—.
October	7.76—.
November	7.79—.
December	7.81—.
January	7 84—.
February	7.85—.
Middling Spot	7.84+.08

SALES.

Liverpool, Feb. 24.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	18,000
Sales on Speculation	1,500
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 24.

February	13.39—.02
March	13.34—.02
April	13.34—.02
May	13.39—.04
June	13.40—.04
July	13.42—.04
August	13.43—.04
September	13.52—.04
October	13.54—.04
November	13.57—.06
December	13.64—.06
January	13.58—.06
February	13.62 -.06
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	13.85—.05

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 24.

Scinde Good	5.95+.10
Scinde Fully Good	6.15+.10
Scinde Fine	6.35+.10
Bengal Good	6.05+.10
Bengal Fully Good	6.25+.10
Bengal Fine	6.45+.10
Oomra Good	6.45+.10
Oomra Fully Good	6.70+.10
Oomra Fine	6.95+.10
Broach Good	6.40+.10
Broach Fully Good	6.70+.10
Broach Fine	7.00+.10

WHEAT—LONDON.

London, Feb. 24.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.—
Feb/Mar shipment sellers 50.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 1/2 lb.—
Feb/Mar shipment offered 50/6.
Market:—Quiet. Shipments are larger.
Wheat, Australian,—
Feb/Mar shipment value 52.
Market:—Steady.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi.—
May/June shipment quoted 51.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 24.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
Feb/Mar shipment offered £8:17:6.
Castorsed, Bombay.—
Feb/Mar shipment offered £20.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Feb/Mar shipment Rotterdam and Hamburg offered £20:15.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Mar/Apl shipment nominal. Rotterdam and Hamburg £20:12:6.

LINSEED.

London, Feb. 24.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Feb/Mar shipment sellers £18.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Apl/May shipment sellers £17:10.
Linseed, La Plata, c i f, ton.—
Apl/May shipment paid £15.
Market:—Opened easier but closed stedier.
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—

LINSEED OIL.

London, Feb. 24.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.—
Mar/Apl delivery sellers 31/7 1/2.
Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.—
May/Aug delivery sellers 31/4 1/2.

COFFEE.

New York, Feb. 24.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7, Quality), Spat 14 11/16.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying D D 1-5 31/32.
PARIS
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 882.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 962.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 947.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 135 1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P. Rs. 131 1/2.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 140 1/2.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 175 3/4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 1/2
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276 1/2.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 1/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 123.96.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.22.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.88.
London—Rome Liras 111.50.
London—Berlin Marks 20.46.
Tone of Exchange:—Steady market.

LONDON DISCOUNT.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

3 months 4 3/8 per cent.
6 months 4 3/8 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 6 1/2 per cent.
1 month 6 1/4 per cent.
3 months 5 1/2 per cent.
6 months 4 3/4 to 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Firm.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 24.

Chartered Bank of I A and C £19 5/8.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £118 1/2.
P. and O. Corporation £10.
National Bank £48.
Eastern Bank £6 1/4.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £86 5/8.
Conversion Loan £74 3/4 X.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £101 3/4.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent £57.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £59 3/8.
Indian Stock 3 1/2per cent Sterling Loan £69 1/4.
Consols £55.
War Loan 5 per cent £101 1/4.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91 1/4.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Feb. 24.

Bank Bills, 3 months 4 5/16 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4 5/16 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5 1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5 3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb. 24.

T T Berlin on London 20.46 3/8.
T T Amsterdam on London 12.11 1/2.
T T Brussels on London 34.88.
T T Madrid on London 28.83.
T T Milan on London 111.67.
T T Berne on London 25.22.
T T Paris on London 124.00.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb. 24.

Silver—China sold. India bought and sold. Market quiet.

Spot	26 9/16
Forward	26 3/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 24.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4:4:11 1/2
Interest, Day to Day Loans 4 1/8 per cent.
Interest, 7 Day's Market Loans 4 per cent.

BANK

London, Feb. 24.

Total Bullion £150,100,000.
Public Deposits £17,800,000.
Other Deposits £98,500,000.
Government Securities £30,000,000.
Other Securities £71,300,000.
Notes and Coin £33,300,000.
Currency Notes Outstanding £265,200,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities 28.62 per cent.

LONDON METALS.

London, Feb. 24.

Copper, English Best Selected £60 1/2.
Copper Braziers, £71.
Yellow Metal, £65 3/4.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands, £26 3/8.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 guage, £15 3/8.
Tin, English Ingots. £208 1/2.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Feb 24.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb, Spot 1/7s 3/8d buyers.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb, Spot 1/7s 1/2d sellers.
Pale Crepe, lb, Spot 1/7s 1/8d buyers.
Pale Crepe, lb, Spot 1/7s 1/4d sellers.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Feb. 24.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c and f Calcutta.—
March per cwt. 19 nominal.
July/Sept per cwt. 17/7 1/2.
Oct/Dec, per cwt. 17/9.
Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25, c and f Bombay.—
July/Sept per cwt. 17/10.
Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25, c and f Karachi.—
July/Sept per cwt. 17/10 3/4.

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Feb. 24.

Demand Bills 484.75

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

N. Y.:—Opened 10 Points Higher on Stronger Hedge Selling—Closed 3 to 5 Points Lower

Liverpool. Declined on Profit taking and Spot reduced 5 Points at 14.20c.

LOCAL:—Despite Commission House buying eased off on Long Liquidation. Sewri closed quiet.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

New York.—May highest 14.18 at the opening lowest 14.02 (2-49 p.m.).

Liverpool.—Material reaction unlikely owing to improved trade and strong spot situation.

AMERICANS.

Yesterday the New York futures market opened 10 points higher with May delivery at 14.18, on firm advices from Liverpool market. At this level there was heavy long liquidation in conjunction with hedge selling and prices declined 16 Points from the top reached at the opening. The close was barely steady at a decline of 3 to 5 points below last close. Spot Cotton prices ruled 5 points easy at 14.20c.

The Liverpool market opened 2 to 3 points higher against expected 3 points lower and soon improved 5 points on daily large Spot sales which were reported 18,000 bales. Thereafter the market ruled steady, but after 3 p.m., when New York after opening 10 higher, was easing off, which brought in an easy feel in the market and closed unchanged to 1 point higher. Spot Cotton prices improved 8 points to 7.84d. per lb.

At present every eye is centred on Manchester reports which read better and better every day. The Manchester trade is reported to have materially improved and the general belief is in favourr of further high prices. Despite such encouraging reports from Manchester and firm tone of the Liverpool Cotton market, the operators in America are not showing signs of buying Cotton at this level. On the contrary every advance is meeting further hedge selling and long liquidation.

LOCAL MARKET.

Following quiet New York reports our market to-day opened for Broach April|May at Rs. 259. There was some buying by Commission houses and the prices improved but the advance was not maintained on heavy long liquidation and the market closed as under at 4 p.m.:—

Broach A.|M.	295	297	294	294|8
Broach J.A.	301	301	300	300
Oomra March	281|8	281|8	280	280|8
Oomra May	283	283	282	282|8
Bengal March	267	268	267	264
Bengal May	268	269	268	268

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened 3 points lower. At Sewri the forward market opened for Broach A.|M. at 295 and declined to 294 on general selling. There was continued long liquidation, some selling Broach while others unloading Oomra. The selling was also absorbed on the theory that present weakness is a natural reaction. The close was quiet.

Broach A.|M.	295	295	294	294|8
Broach J.|A.	300	300	299	299|8
Oomra March	280|8	280|8	279	279
Oomra May	282|8	282|8	281	281
Bengal March	267	267	266	266
Bengal May|	268	268	267	267

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

Japanese Sampin closed this morning as under:—

	Yen.
May	207.90 plus .20
August	214.40 plus .60

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

Bengal 266 March.
Bengal 267 May.
Broach 294 A/M.
Broach 300 J/A.
Oomra 281 March.
Oomra 283 May.

Bengal	282	275	268	260
S. P.	278	271	264	256
Rajputana	282	275	268	260
Oomra	284	280	275	
C. P. 1	299	295	290	
C. P. 2	292	288	283	
Khandesh	282	278	273	
Muthia	284	277	272	

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

100 Volkart Bros. Neemuch 286
100 Volkart Bros. Hansi 285
100 R. Dossa Sindh American 310
100 Narshi Mugshi Amraoti 290
100 Narshi Mugshi Arbi 295
300 Toyomunkwa Bengal 280
100 Kohinoor Mill Khandesh 281
100 Jamshed Mill Khandesh 285
100 G. V. Lanke Munglai 290
100 Phmix Mill Siadh American 285/290
100 Moon Mill Sangli 315
100 Moon [illegible] Broach 319
100 Vardhman Broach Shavda 285

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Feb. 25th

			Ready.	Mill Terms. New
Bengal	Superfine	M. G.	273/75	
„	Fine	„	268/70	
„	F.G.	„	263/65	
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	„	267/69	
„	F.G.	„	262/63	
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M.G.	298/300	
Nagpur	„	„	298/99	
Yeotmal	„	„	295/9	8
Arvi	„	„	295/97	
Amraoti	„	„	288/90	
Khamgaon-Akola	„	„	287/89	
Mulkapur	„	„	283/85	
Khandesh	„	„	282/83	
Muthia	Fine	„	280/82	
„	F.G.	„		
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality.		295/305	
Purna	Average	„	285/90	
Pabani/Sailu	„	„	278/80	
Indore/Ujjain	„	„	290/95	

Broach Fine M.G. 310 Feb 315 March. 310

BULLION.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

Bar gold ready Rs. 21/9/3.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/9/9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/10/9.
Sovereign ready Rs. 13/8/9.
Soverign forward Rs. 13/9/3.
Bar silver ready Rs. 62/14/6.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 60/12/0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 60/10/0.

London, Feb. 25.

Bar gold ready s. 84-11 1/2.
Silver ready d. 26-9.
Silver forward d. 26-6.
Tone of silver.—Very quiet. India bought. China sold. China was a large seller at higher rate. Closed with buyers satisfied but sellers not pressing.
National Bank Bar Gold 21/13/0.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 25th.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	1 155	2,93,741	2,60,86
Central India	878	2,11,673	2,82,880
Barsi and Nagar	1,930	1,61,671	1,52,933
Hyderabad-Gaorsui	617	54,734	55,7 9
Berar	3,310	4,58,770	3 50,698
Central Provinces	2,075	1,78,655	1,77 274
Total Oomras	9.866	13,59,244	12,50,391
Dholera	1,618	67,711	1,42,417
N. W. Provinces	154	51 974	1,23,9:0
Rajputana	438	27,458	69,626
Sind-Punjab	1,906	85,700	1,83,860
Broach	911	5,918	1,54,258
Coompta & Dharwar	589	21,784	15,415
Westerns- Northerns	277	9,786	9,906
Cocoanada		395	1,473
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		4.667	6,513
Persian		3,016	2,167
American		85,608	200
Egyptian and African	503	23,331	31,897
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts.		50	439
Total	15,096	17,17,46,615	20,22,525

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

In full pressed Bales.	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 17th Feb. This year,	Last year
Europe	2,960	1,43,418	2,69.298
Japan & China	13,900	6,31.345	8,25,480
Coast Ports		6,919	13,962
Up-country by Rail		49,173	44,700
Afloat in harbour for Europe.			
China and Japan		77,738	54,691
Total		16,860	9,08,593 12 08,131

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 25

Receipts of various produce into Bombay upto the noon on the 24th inst:

Wheat	15,763 Cwts.
Linseed	5,890 „
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	623 „
Gingellyseeds	1,965 „
Ponppyseed	43 „
Groundnuts	11,868 „
Castorseed	2,754 „
Rice	15,215 „
Myrabollams	4,767 „
Cottonseed	7,153 „
Mowraseed	20 „
Gram	2,342 „
Joowar	1,325 „
Barley	16 „
Bajree	4,062 „
Coal	1,541 tons.

LINSEED AND WHEAT MARKETS.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

The following are the closing rates of Wheat and Seeds on Ready Delivery. Terms To-day:—

	Per Cwt. Rs. as. p.
Linseed Brown Bold	10 13 0
Linsed Brown Small	0 4 0
Rapeseed Gujarat.	
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore.	
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore.	
Castorseed Bold	10 11 0
Castorseed Small	10 6 0
Groundnutseeds Bold	13 3 0
Groundnutseeds Madras-Khandesh.	
Tillseed Bold 85/15	17 12 0
Tillseed Small	16 4 0
Cottonseed	4 11 0
Wheat Delhi Pissi	8 4 0
Wheat Karachi Bungla	8 5 0
Wheat Pissi Seoni 70/50	8 2 6

STOCK EXCHANGE

82, Central Bank 30-4.

Cotton mill shares remained steady with firm undertone. There was a big budli business in the market yielding 6 per cent to 7 per cent to the investors only. B. Dying and Century's budli were little higher as the book of the companys will be closed at the end of March. It is said that B Dying has made about 24 lakhs for the whole year which will be about Rs. 94 per share and the dividend will be Rs. 25 making Rs. 50 for the whole year.. Looking to the future of the industry market is likely to improve gradually. Most of the best manage will have sold their cloth product upto May-June at average price of annas 14 per lb. which will make clear margin of 1 to 1 1/2 annas per lb

Yarn is also steady but it is not yet remunerative to mills. There was good enquiry in the market for cash shares such as Finlay, Swan, Gokak, Mysore, New City Sholapur, Pabaney Bradbury, Phoenix Dawan.

We quote:—B Dying 933-12, Fazul 921-4 Pearl 533-12, Century 430 Crescent 186-4 Indore 350, Pabaney 247-8, Nagpur 525 Swadesh 530, New Great 33, Colaba 143-12, Simplex 156-4 B. Burma 609 Finlay 145, Swan 160, Tram ord 136.

Tata Steel remained quiet and are not likely rise at present.

Tata Hydro also was weak.

Tata Power was in request at Rs. 572.

We quote:—Tata Hydro 1037-8, Tata Def. 168 Tata Ord 57-12 Tata Power Oil 572-8. Andhra 820.

Bank shares were quiet but steady Imp. Bk. was in demand.

We quote:—Imperial Bank P. 1467-8 Partly paid 375, India Bank 8-9, Eastern

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up	Last Divid	Quotations Rs. as
Bank of India	50	1-2	78 4
Baroda	50	4	85
Central Co-operative	50	1-2	68 8
Central	25	1-4	30 4
Eastern	£5.	9 p.c.	82
Imperial	500	40	1467 8
Imperial Contributory	125	10	375
Union	5	0	3 15
CEMENTS AND MANAGANESE.			
Bundi	10		19 4
Central India Mining	10	4-8Y	29 4
Indian Cement O.	350		116 4
Katni Cement O.	100		136 4
Katni Cement D.	40		395
Punjab Cement O.	10		6 6
Shivrajpur	10	8Y.	50 4
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	905
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	150
Central Province	700	70 p.c.	105
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	99xd
Hoshirapur Doab	100	5 p.c.	90
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	99xd
Larkhana	100	5 p.c.	86
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	83
Pachora Jammsi	100	5 p.c.	89 XD
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	98 XD
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	111
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	151
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	717 8
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	77
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation Co	250		187 8
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350		235
Scindia Steam	15/0		13 7
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	81
Andhra Valley O	1,000		820
Andhra Valley P.	1,000		970
Bombay Tramways O.	50	2-8	136 4
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	66 8 XD
Karachi Electricity	100	6	98
Surat Electricity	100		70
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	40	1038 12
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7. p.c.	985
Tata Power O...	1,000		572 6
Tata Power P.	1,000		840
PRESS COMPANIES.			
Barsi Press			435
Akbari	500		160
Fort	475		300
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	20-35	1040
Indian Cotton	926	20	220
Manmad Manufacturing	250		220
New Berar	500	80	840
New East India	1,000		975
New Mofussil P.	400	40	545
New Prince of Wales	500	61	510
Volkart U.P.	500	40	503
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown	100		255
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76		19 8
B. Burma T. Corporation	125	20	600
B. Burm T. Corporation New	0	8	176 4
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	10
Bomaby Uganda	80	nil	47
British Burma Petroleum	8	0-6-9	6
Indo Burma Petroleum	100		182 8
Jost Engineering	100	10	135
Mackenzie	100	30	340
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	30
Port Canning	1,000	50Y	650
Sarda Carbonic Gas	100	3-12-14	25
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y	127 8
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150		76 12
Tata Iron and steel Def.		30	168 12
Tata Iron and Steel Co.	75		57 12
Thacker	50		112
Telephone	50	Nil	39 8
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India	60	228	950
Industrial & Prudential	6	1-4 p.c.	4
Jupiter			
New India	25		21
Oriental Life	100	30 p.c.	1450
Vulcan	10	0 8 0	5
MILLS.			
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	415
Alliance	100		30
Apollo	50		9
Assur Virjee	100		3
Berar Mangf.	200	30	210
Bombay Cotton Co.	50	15	305
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5 8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	933 12
Bombay Industrial	108	8	
Bombay Woollen	100		70
Bradbury	250	nil	290
Broach Fine Counts	250		70
Century	100	zoy	430
Central India O.	10	16	525
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	475
Ceylon	100		40
Colaba Land Mill	100	65	143 12
Crescent	100	4	186 4
Cnrimbhoy	250		260
Cavid	500		240
Kuria	100		145
Dawan	250	55	750
E.D. Sasson United O.	7-8		1-3-6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabanay	250	nil	247 8
Edward Sasson	200	nil	132 8
Elphinstone O.	70		28 8
Emperor Edward	500		215
Fazulbhoy	100	25	921 4
Finlay	1,000		145
Framjee Petti	100		650
Gokar	100	5	127 8
Hindoostan	1,000	125	1640
Indian Bleaching etc.	1,000	751	165
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1045
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	350
Jamalsed O.	250		75
Bhatau Makanjee	Nil		102 8
Kilachand	25		3 8
Kohinoor	500		1155
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	5970
Madhovrao Scinda	100		25
Madhowj Dharamsi	100		130
Madras United	250	15	485
Mancekjee Petit	1,000	30	1870
Mathuradas	100		77 8
Meyer Sassoon	100		90
Morarjee Gocuedas	1,000		2200
Model Mills, Nagpur	250		132 8
Mysore	53	4	116 4
New City of Bombay	100	10	172 8
New Great Eastern	300	nil	330
Osmansbhai (100)	75		60
Paarl	250	8	533 12
Phoenix	10	10	425
Premier	100		11
Sassoon Cotton	100		20
Sassoon Silk	500		605
Sholapur	1,000	200	8200
Simplex	100		156 4
Sir Shapurji, Broacha	100		32 8
Standard	500		1625
Swadelashi	500		530
Swan	00		160
Tata Mill O.	5		107 8
Vishnu Cotton O.		90	2550
Vishnu P.	500	35	590
Western Indian Sping,	1,000	50y	875

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Ahmedabad							415	
Bombay Cotton							305	
Bombay Dyeing			935	936 4	932 8	935		
Century				430	435	430	430	
Central India			525	526 4	523 12	525		
Colaba Land							143	12
Crescent							188	4
Edward Sassoon							132	8
Fazulbhoy			921 4	922 8	918 12	921 4		
Finlays							145	
Globe							40	
Gokak							127 8	
Indian Bleaching							165	
Indore Malwa							350	
Kohinoor							1155	
Mathuradas							75	
Meyer Sassoon							30	
Mysore							116 4	
New Great			332 8	332 8	328 12	330		
Pearl			532 8	535	531 4	533 12		
Pabany							247 8	
Phoenix							425	
Simplex							156 4	
Swadeshi			530	532 8	528 12	530		
Swan							160	
Tata Mills							107 8	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock	255
Bombay Steam	187 8
Bundi Cement	19 4
Central Indian Mining	29 4
Indian Cement	118 12
Katni Cement ord.	136 4
Shivrajpur	50 4
Tram Co. Ord.	136 14 136 14 135 10 136 4
Tata Hydro	1046 1046 4 1037 8 1038 12
Tata Iron & Steel ord.	58 58 4 57 12 57 12
Tata Iron & Steel Def.	170 171 4 168 12 168 12
Govt. paper: 1/2 per cent.	77 7
Govt. paper 5 per cent	107 2

YARN MARKET.

BOMBAY, Feb. 24.

The yarn market has continued to remain firm during thte week and although the rates have not advanced further position remains healthy all along and prices do not not show any inclination towards decline. Dealers, Up-country buyers, and consumers are more or less convinced that there will not be any material decline in prices of yarns for some time to come and they therefore have been busy in finding out cheaper lots wherever they can and thus effecting favourable purchases in anticipation of realising profits in course of time. Inquiries from all consuming districts have been steadily increasing and although some of the consuming districts have not yet come up to the prices offered, gradual improvement continues in these backward districts and in course of time it is very likely they will come in as buyers at market rates. Offtake has been satisfactory though owing to rapid advance it is not so much as it ought to be. Besides fluctuations in cotton markets also prevent the dealers from buying freely and as soon as cotton becomes steady demand will show some further improvement.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Manchester reports very firm market but owing to Japanese competition, the local market is not able to pay higher prices demanded by Manchester and business therefore is now confined to small quantities of two-fold Yarns, Grey, Bleached and Coloured. If Manchester keeps on asking higher prices as now, further business for Indian markets will be hampered.

JAPANESE YARNS.

Turnover is much better than for the last several weeks and prices have been gradually advancing whereas dealers have been getting profits in their previous purchases. Japanese Import Houses have been quoting higher prices to the extent of about Rs. 15|20 per bale but as our dealers feel bullish and they have been paying higher prices and business to the extent of about 1,000 packages has been arranged during the week. The undertone is quite healthy and it is very likely that the prices will show further advance in the next few weeks. Sampin has advanced further and exchange has also gone up.

INDIAN YARNS.

The position is quite healthy and Mills have been quoting much higher rates on account of large sales and higher prices of raw material. Some of our Mills have sold far upto the end of March and as cotton is very firm and as there is no chance for any material decline in the near future the yarns' prices quoted by them are about an anna per lb. higher than their last sales. Fresh business therefore difficult to arrange with the dealers who are not in a position to pay such higher prices and are busy in arranging clearances of their previous purchases with better profits. If cotton continues very steady and if there is no material decline for some time, it is very likely that the Mills will be able to realise their rates, once their stocks sold at lower rates have gone into consumption.

The general outlook is favourable and we expect prices to advance slowly in course of time if cotton continues to remain steady without violent fluctuations.

PIECE GOODS.

A further improvement in prices of local manufactured piecegoods is recorded this week, advances of a half to an anna per pound, being registered. Retail offtake continues on a satisfactory scale, but advancing prices have checked wholesale buying. Mills are reported to have sold output to the end of April and in view of the cotton position higher prices for deliveries beyond that month are required. The sales reported this week are:—E. D. Sassoon United Mills 2,000 bales khaddar at 10 annas 3 pies per pound, and 500 bales calendered shirtings at 13 annas 3 pies per pound; Swan and Finlay Mills 800 bales light weight shirtings. Quality at 14 annas 9 pies per pound; Bombay Dyeing Mills 600 bales khaddar at 10 annas 6 pies to 11 annas per pound. Mills stocks on January 31, 1927 were 1,118,000 bales of which 41,000 bales were sold but undelivered and 75,000 bales unsold. The present stock is quoted at 1,16,362 bales of which 75,818 bales are unsold.

English white shirtings have attracted a good deal of interest during the week in anticipation of an improvement as there has been a larger demand in evidence. Grey shirtings remain unchanged, while drills record a slight improvement. Jaconet prices have again advanced, and a rise of 12 annas per piece, over last week, is registered. Leepmann's white shirtings No. 1800 are up 4 annas per piece. Mulls are much better than last week; red-end mulls, 58 inches x 20 yds. are up 6 annas per piece and 39 inches x 20 yds. by 4 annas per piece. January and February shipments of nainsooks 28 inches standard range which are quoted at Rs. 3|10 ready, have been taken over from the indentors at Rs. 3|7 per piece. Prints and Fancies are moving freely and Dhooties have been in fairly good demand. Manchester is firm and quotations show a 10 per cent. increase over last week's prices. Many of the manufacturers are reported to be freely booked to the enf of April, chiefly for bleached styles, though some firms are still pressing for orders. A few orders have been booked for miscellaneous lines of which stocks are short.

A much firmer tone ahs prevailed for Japanese goods and prices have advanced about 8 annas per piece, due largely to the improvement in demand. Toyo Menkwa Kaisha & Japan Trading Company are reported to have sold fairly large lots of grey shirtings for shipments upto May-June at prices higher than last week's quotations, and which in view of Japan quotations and current market values, were in opinion of the buyers a worth while bargain.

The quotations for the leading chops Rreys and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS.

Rall's Fari No. 2000	39×37 1/2/38	8 12 0
„ 10,0000	..45× „	
„ No. 33,000	..45× ..	9 8 0
„ No. 2800	37×	9 8 0
„ No. 4545	38×38.. ..	7 8 0
„ No. 15000	44×38 ..	9 6 0
„ No. 16000..	..	10 0 0
„ No. 17000 .	..	10 8 0
Graham's No. 2730	..39 ..	8 12 0
„ No. 2750	45 ..	
Dewhursts B.B.B.	..38×38 1/2..	15 12 0
„ B.B.	..38×38.. 1/2..	13 12 0
„ Rupe No. 5	..38×38 1/2	
Ritchie's No. 510	..39×37 1/2 38	
yon's Shunker	..39× „	
Fleming's 1904-1906	45,48,51×38 .	13 0 0

GREY DRILLS.

Pepperell's Dragon	..29×40	..14 1 0
Ralli's "Scissors"	..29×40	.. 15 0

GREY JACONETS

Ralli No. 18 ..	..45×22	..5 6 0
„ No. 18 ..	..40×22	..4 10 0
„ No. 138 ..	..40×22	..4 8 0
„ No. 636 ..	..44×22	..5 0 0

WHITE SHIRTINGS

Liepmann's No. 1500	32×42	18 12 6
H. B. T. C. 40,000	..36×40	23 14 0

WHITE MULLS

Ralli's No. 16	..41×19	..5 4 0
„ No. 69	..46×19	..6 0 0
„ No. 600	..51×19	..8 0 0
„ No. 6000	..56×19 .	..8 14 0
„ No. 88	..58×20	..6 0 0
„ No. 1270	..27×18	..
„ No. 166	..39×20	..6 0 0
„ No. 818	..39×20	..6 0 0
„ No. 1440	..36×20	..4 0 0
„ No. 1703	..52×20	13 0 0
„ No. 224	..44×20	..5 10 0
Ritchie's No. 1260	..27×18	..2 10 0
„ No. 119	..37×18	..3 0 0
„ No. 229	..42×18	..3 5 0
„ No. 339	..47×18	..3 11 0
„ 1K-4K38' ,43"48"53×18		Aug.
„ No. 95..	..58×20	..5 10 0
„ No. 66,999	..40×18	..4 10 0
„ No. 86.999	..40×18	..5 3 0
„ No. 775	..40×18	..4 12 0
„ No. 875	..45×18	..4 6 0
„ No. 975	..50×18	..5 0 0
„ No. 615	..50×18	..4 8 0
Graham's Balloon	..58×20	..5 10 0

WHITE NAINSOOKS.

Ralli's No. 7070.9090	27×18	..3 8 0
„ No. 6181 .. „		..3 8 0
„ No. 1850 .. „		..2 12 0
„ No. 1900 .. „		..3 6 0
„ No. 2600 .. „		..3 8 0
„ No. 21021 .. „		..3 8 0
„ No. 39620T.B.	38×22	..4 8 0
Graham's Nos. 88,8888	'28×18	..3 11 6
„ No. 95950-97979		
„ Saraswati	..36×18	..
„ TipooW/WWW	34×18	..4 12 0
„ No. 50000 .. „		..4 12 0
„ No. 33340/33350/33360		..5 0 0
Lyon's No. 4545-5656		
„ 6767 ..	..26×18	..3 4 0
Greaves' No. 8000T.B.	38×22	..4 12 0
Ritchie s Nos. 3500-4510		
„ 5520 ..	..26×18	..3 4 0
I.W. and Co's Nos. 5800 5820		
"Motor Car"		..3 0 0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey and four per cent on White Goods.

JAPANESE GREY CLOTHS. Unchange

No. 666	Shirtings	383×8	Net
„ 2500	Shirtings	36×40	..12 10 0
„ 5151	„	44×38 „	..10 0 0
„ 4141	„	44×38 „ „	.. 9 6 0
„ 5544	„	44×38 „ „	.. 9 6 0
„ 44000	„	48×38 „ „	.. 9 6 0
„ 3800	„	44×38 „ „	..14 14 0
„ 39000	„	44×38 „ „	..12 12 0
„ 9898	„	38×38 „ „	..10 12 0
„ 4500	„	44×38 „ „	.. 13 4 0
„ 6600	„	44×38 „ „	.. 9 2 0
„ 9999	„	44×38 „ „	.. 13 0 0
„ 7777	„	36×40 „ „	.. 13 8 0
„ 7500	„	36×40 „ „	.. 11 13 0
„ 3 A Globe		36×40 „ „	..14 13 0
„ „ 6000		„ „	.. 14 13 0
'C" Sheetings		..30×36	Ex. Bond 7 11 0
9" Dragons		..30+36	Ex. Bond 7 9 6
Elephant" Drills		..29×40 „	..12 10 3
Duck" Drills		..26×40 „	..

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espect. By using this sexual power is extraordinarily increased. Every one can use it with unexpected result. Trial is solicited. Price one for Re. 1-4, three for Rs. 3-4 and a dozen for Rs. 12 post free. Write to :—

S. C. SEAL.

36, Upper Chitpore Road, Ca'cutta.

WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

LEWIS AND JONES.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Excepting a certain amount of business in 3 1|2 per cent Paper, there has been practically nothing doing in the Government Security market. In the case of the longer dated 6 per cent Bonds rates have been marked down about 8 as. per cent., otherwise prices are more or less changed.

Bank rate is unchanged at 7 per cent.

Closing prices of Securities are as follows:—

	..... 6.. Redn.. Yield.
3 1|2 Rupee Paper	77-5 4-10.
4 per cent Conversion Loan	94-6 4-29.
4 per cent 1960-70	88-1 4-19.
5 per cent 1935 (taxable)	102-4 4-22.
5 per cent. 1933 (tax free)	102-14 4-48.
5 per cent 1933 (ta xfree)	102-14 4-48.
5 per cent 1945-55 (tax free)	107-0 4-56
5 1|2 per cent 1928 (tax free)	106-0 4-59
6 per cent 1927 (tax free)	100-13 4-73
6 per cent 1930 (tax free)	104-11 4-54
6 per cent 1931 (tax free)	106-0 4-51
6 per cent 1932 (tax free)	106-13 4-58
6 1|2 Bom. Dev. Loan	112-8 4-64.

COTTON MILL SHARES.

Quotations for the speculative favourites maintain a steady appearance whilst those for good cash shares tend to improve gradually. In spite of the fact that heavy deliveries of shares are anticipated in the settlement closing on Monday next, fluctuations during the week have been of small import but some market men think a fall in quotations may be seen before the end of the account.

The contango on Bombay Dyeings amount to as much as Rs 20 per share over this and the last settlement and unless some strong buying movement sets in, whereby prices are pushed up considerably, Bulls will probably unload still more shares. Investors who are prepared to buy good low-priced shares to lock away will most likely see capital appreciation during this year.

The offtake of cloth and yarn continues fair and holders of ready stocks are able to secure remunerative prices. Gokaks have improved to Rs. 125 e.d., Dawn to Rs. 740, Pabaney to Rs. 246-4-0, Colaba to Rs. 145, Swan to Rs. 158-12-0, Sassoon Sills were done at 610, Mysore at 117-8 and Model Nagpurs at 128-12-0.

	24-2-27	17|2|27
Bombay Dyeing	935	933-12
Century	 430	.....425..
Crescent	.. 185	.....182-8..
Pabaney	246-4	..230..
Fazulbhoy	921-4	915
New Great	332-8	322-8
Peral	532-8	521-4
Swadeshi	531-4	526-4..

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

The turnover in this section has been gradually dwindling since we last reported and weak holders appear to be liquidating speculative holdings in several scrips. Fears of a further rise in the Bank rate may also be responsible for the lack of interest shown.

Bank Shares.—Imperials register a welcome improvement at 1455 and 372 1|2 with buyers out for both descriptions. Other shares in this group are firm at last week's quotations.

Railway Shares.—The turnover here is very small. C. P. rails were done at 104, Amritsars at 150, Larkhanas have small sellers at 87 and Upper Sinds at 78. Sialkots are offered at 111 and Guzerats at 91 x.d.

Cement Shares show a hardening tendency with only small lots on offer and buyers commanding full rates.

Bundis were done at 19 1|4 and Katnis up to 136 1|4 are scare, Katni Second Preference fetched 110, whilst the deferred have jumped to 395. Indians are better at 120 as are Punjab Ordinary at 6 3|4 after 6|6 done. Punjab preference have buyers at 10 1|2.

Manganese shares are lower on rumours referred to last week, C.I.M.'s being sold down to Rs. 29. Shivrajpurs are steady around 50.

Shipping issues look easier, steams quoting 188 3|4 with Scindias 12—9|16.

Bombay Trams improved to-day to Rs. 136 1|4 after Rs. 134 5|8 done whilst Telephones were sold down to 39. Bengal Telephones remain steady around 11 1|4. Alcock Ashdowns close easier at 256 1|4.

Bombay Burmas are quiet around 598 3|4 and 175.

Tata Hydro Group.—In this group sellers of Tata Hydro Ordinary, Andhra Valley and Tata Powers have come out resulting in an all-round drop in rates, the bear factor being the expenditure involved in replacing the Kundley dam. It is thought that Tata Hydro ordinary may again see "par" in the near future.

	24.2.27	10.2.27
Andhra Vly. Ord. ..	812 1|2	832 1|2
Andhra Vly. Pref. ..	975	965
Tata Hydro Ord. ..	1046 1|4	1072 1|2
Tata Hydro Pref. ..	975	1002 1|2
Tata Power Ord. ..	575	602 1|2
Tata Power Pref. ..	850	840

TATA IRON AND STEEL GROUP.

	24.2.27	17.2.27
Ordinary ..	58 3|4	58 3|4
Deferred ..	172 1|2	172 1|2
First Preference ..	127 1|2	127 1|2
Second Preference ..	77 1|2	76 3|4

Business in these shares has been small and without fresh interest. It is announced that the American Government has raised the tariff on imported pig iron from 75 per cent. to 112 1|2 per cent. and we anticipate that speculators may sell ordinary and deferred shares on this news.

We understand that the amount of pig iron exported to America from India during the year 1925-26 was 136,974 tons.

KEROSINE RATES.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. INDIA LID.

Bombay, Feb. 24.

	Rs.	as.	p.
Shell Cases per case	10	0	6
Anchor Brand New tins per pair	7	12	6
Rising Sun Brand New tins per pair	7	10	6
Rising Sun Brand Bulk per 8 Imp. Gallons	6	6	6
Impagals	6	6	6
Swan Brand New tins per pair	6	4	6
Swan Brand Bulk per 8 Imp Gallons	5	0	6

KEROSENE BAZAR RATES.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

(The Burmah Oil Company, Ltd.)

	Rs.	as.	p.
"Waterlily" 150 deg. F. Test per case of 2 tins	9	10	0
"Fideny" Test per case 2 tin	9	4	0
"Swastika" 125 deg. F. Test per 2 tins	7	12	6
"Chukker" Test per 2 tins	7	10	6
"Chukker" Test in bulk per 8 Imp. Gls.	6	6	6
"Victoria" Test per 2 tins	6	4	6
"Victoria" Test in bulk per 8 Imp. Gls.	5	0	6

KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE MARKET REPORT.

Karachi, Feb. 22.

(From Messrs. Gulab and Co. Stock and Share Brokers Bunder Road Karachi.)

The business in Railway shares has been done on a limited scale, owing to the absence of the sellers.

Electric shares continue to change hands with buyers over. The Hyderabad Electrics will be cum dividend with full years dividend next 5th, though the dividend will be paid later on. They are the cheapest shares in the market.

Name of the Company.	Paid up Value.	Present Value.
Sind Lights	100|0|0	152|0|0
Sind Lighterage	150|6|0	150|0|0
Larkana Jacobabad	100|0|0	82|0|0
Upper Sinds	100|0|0	77|0|0
ELECTRICS.		
Karachi Electrics	100|0|0	97|0|0
Hyderabad Electrics	100|0|0	99|0|0
6 p c Karachi Port Trust	100|0|0	112|12|0
FLOUR MILLS.		
Karachi Flour Mills	80|0|0	115|0|0
India Flour Mills	60|0|0	110|0|0
Century Flour Mills	100|0	100|0|0

WEEKLY COAL REPORT

Bombay, Feb. 25.

There is nothing of any importance to report during the week under report. No ready or forward business took place as all the dealers have secured their requirements by rail and see Borne Bengal Coal as also by Natal Coal upto April shipment.

S. S. Wasabory and S. S. Belglade are reported fixed at 16/sh. for March from Natal to Bombay for Coal..

Owing to scarcity of tonnage all round no quotations are to hand either for Welsh Coal or for Natal Coal.

Coal rates are likely to be higher in consequence of Strike at Colombo, as more Bunker Coal may be required here.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

27th February, S. S. Umlazi, St. G. and B. Side, Choonilal Harilal and C.

28th February S. S. Ryui Maru, Jarriah, Killick Nixon and Co.

2nd March S. S. Akabar, Witbank, Turner Morison and Co.

6th March S. S. Houmayun, Lodna, C. G. and Co.

8th March S. S. Tarantia, Cardiff (part cargo), Eastern Bunkerers, Ltd.

S. S. Baren Maclay, Northern Navigation, S. D. Shethia and Co.

S. S. Shuja, Beshargarh, Andrew Yule and Co.

QUESTIONS.

C. I. F.

Quality.	Ex-Scales Darukhana. Rs.
Welsh 37/ sh.	28/
Northern Navigation (Not quoting)	24/
Durban Navigation	24/
Deshargarh	21/
Selected Grade Rs. 18/8	20/

LEWIS AND JONES

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Stock and Share Brokers, Bombay, have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London dated 23rd February, 1927.—

	Names.	Face Value. Rs.	a.	p.
1.	Anglo Malay ..	0	2	0
2.	Anglo Malay ..	1	0	0
3.	Bahlias ..	1	0	0
4.	Burma Rubber ..	1	0	0
5.	Chersonese ..	0	2	0
6.	Cicely ..	0	2	0
7.	East Java ..	1	0	0
8.	Java Investment ..	1	0	0
9.	Kuala Reman ..	0	5	0
10.	Kwaloe ..	0	2	0
11.	Merbau ..	0	2	0
12.	Merui Crown ..	0	2	0
13.	Mooply Valley ..	1	0	0
14.	Pegoh ..	1	0	0
15.	Rim Malacca ..	0	2	0
16.	Sialang ..	1	0	0
17.	Tandjong ..	1	0	0
18.	United Serdang ..	0	2	0
19.	United Temiang ..	0	2	0
20.	United Patanis ..	1	0	0
21.	Devon Estates ..	1	0	0
22.	Highlands and Lowlands ..	1	0	0
23.	East Asiatic ..	0	2	0
24.	Travancore Rubber Co. ..	1	0	0
25.	Malacca Rubber Plantations ..	1	0	0

	Names.	Latest Prices. Rs.	a.	p.
1.	Anglo Malay ..	0	7	4-1|2
2.	Anglo Malay ..	1	13	9
3.	Bahlias ..	2	13	9
4.	Burma Rubber ..	1	8	1-1|2
5.	Cherosonese ..	0	3	7-1|2
6.	Cicely ..	0	8	7-1|2
7.	East Java ..	2	6	3
8.	Java Investment ..	2	5	0
9.	Kuala Reman ..	0	6	6
10.	Kwaloe ..	0	3	0
11.	Merbau ..	0	3	9
12.	Mergui Crown ..	0	7	3
13.	Mooply Valley ..	2	0	0
14.	Pegon ..	2	12	6
15.	Rim Malacca ..	0	5	7-1|2
16.	Sialang ..	3	0	0
17.	Tandjong ..	3	10	0
18.	United Serdang ..	0	7	6
19.	United Temiang ..	0	4	1-1|2
20.	United Patanis ..	1	9	6
21.	Devon Estates ..	1	0	6
22.	Highlands and Lowlands ..	2	15	7-1|2
23.	East Asiatic ..	0	4	3
24.	Travancore Rubber Co. ..	3	1	3
25.	Malacca Rubber Plantations	3	12	6

Stock of rubber in London—56,962 tons. Increase on week.—23 tons.

SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO.

WEEKLY BULLION LETTER.

GOLD.

Feb. 9.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted £149,751,705 on the 2nd inst. as compared with £150,081,305 on the previous Wednesday.

About £786,000 bar gold was offered in the open market this week. The greater part of this amount—£585,000—was bought for America, and the balance as follows:—Home Trade £36,000, Continental Trade £79,000, Egypt £34,000 and India and the Straits £52,000.

The following movements of gold to and from the Bank of England have been announced:—

	Received.	Withdrawn.
February 3rd	nil	£35,000
February 4th	nil	82,000
February 5th	nil	562,000
February 7th	nil	20,000
February 8th	nil	44,000
February 9th	nil	68,000

Of the withdrawals £796,000 was in sovereigns destined as follows:—Set aside for account of the South African Reserve Bank £500,000, Spain £252,000, Holland £10,000, Italy £18,000, India £8,000 and Arabia £7,000. During the week under review withdrawals from the Bank totalled £811,000, making a net efflux during this year of £1,035,000. The net efflux since the resumption of an effective gold standard, according to the daily bulletins at the Bank, is now £6,359,000.

The topsy-turvydom under which currency now labours is indicated by the following Reuter telegram published to-day, in which Switzerland debars the gold coin of certain countries from circulating any longer as currency, although such coins are identical in weight and fineness with her own:—

"The Swiss Federal Council has decided that gold coins of the Latin Monetary Union (Belgian, French, Greek and Italian) shall not be legal tender in Switzerland after April 1st next."

The Swiss State Bank does not bind itself to buy gold at any fixed rate, and presumably wishes to supplement its control over the influx of gold by the new regulation, especially as these foreign coins naturally deteriorate in weight as years go by and cannot be repatriated in the present condition of exchanges, at the Swiss exchange par value.

United Kingdom imports and exports of gold during the week ended the 2nd inst. were:

IMPORTS.

Denmark	£401,950
British West Africa	£29,982
British South Africa	760,146
Other countries	2,812
	£1,194,890

EXPORTS.

Germany	£47,295
Netherlands	25,400
France	46,000
Spain	170,000
British India	38,260
Other countries	20,455
	—£347,410

SILVER.

During the first few days of the Chinese holidays some of the Indian bears showed some nervousness and prices rose on the 3rd inst. to 28d. for cash and 27-3|4d. for two months delivery. These were the highest touched since 17th September 1926 and 23rd September 1926, for cash and two months' delivery respectively. From this point quotations daily receded with the exception of yesterday. News was received this morning that China had sold in Bombay with the result that the value of silver there was reduced by 2 per cent. We received a cable to-day stating that the offtake is 150 bars. This seems rather too low, if, as is probable, India will be expected to bear the onus of supplies. China sales here to-day upon a reluctant market caused a sharp fall of 3|4d. for cash and 11|16d. for forward delivery, a drop of 1-5|16d. and 1-1|4d. respectively from the highest prices of the week.

The tone of the market is not confident.

The text of the Currency Bill now before the Indian Legislature contains amongst its provisions as to the Constitution of the Reserve against notes, that during the three years after the date that they come into force the amount held in rupee coin shall not not exceed 700,000,000 rupees, during the next three years not exceeding Rs. 500,000,000, during the next four years Rs. 350,000,000 and Rs. 250,000,000 thereafter. As the present Treasury holding amounts to Rs. 1,028,000,000, this implies an immediate surplus on the passing of the Bill of Rs. 328,000,000 or 112,500,000 fine ounces with proportionate fresh surpluses in ensuing years.

United Kingdom imports and exports of silver during the week ended the 2nd inst. were:—

IMPORTS.

U. S. A.	£91,354
Other countries	11,738
Total	£103,092

EXPORTS.

British India	£20,586
Other countries	£18,957
Total	£39,543

MILL STORE.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

Bobbins—Sub. Skwers	10 8 0
Bobbins—Roving Skwers	9 8 0
Bandings—Card-rim—scrod	1 1 6
Bandings—Tubular No. 2s.	1 10 0
Bandings—Tubular No. 3s	1 8 0
Bandings—Spindle 3 ply	1 3 6
Cloth Roller—16 oz. Kenion	7 4 0
Cloth Roller—18 oz. Kenion	8 4 0
Flannel Sizing-Plain 66 Kenion	3 10 0
Flannel Sizing-Twill-66 Kenion	3 11 0
Flannel Sizing-Plain-72 Kenion	4 4 0
Flannel Sizing-Twill-72 Kenion	4 6 0
Fillets—Emery	0 2 6
Fillets—Cylinder-Doffer	0 8 0
Elastic Healds	17 8 0
Healds—15/40-32 to 56s.	1 2 6
Healds—15/40 £-28s.	2..12 0
Pickers—No. 4 English	55 0 0
Picking Nands hairy	1 12 0
Reeds steel—32 to 56s.	0 24 1/2
Reeds steel—28s.	3 0 0
Rope—Lambeth—1 1/2 1 3/4	1 10 0
Wire Healds	4 8 0

CHEMICALS.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

Acid Acetic	0 6 10
Alum or Chronic	12 8 0
Alum of Potash	47 0 0
Acid Oxalic	24 8 0
Bleaching Powder	14 0 0
Copper Sulphate	19 0 0
Chloride Magnesium	4 10 0
Chlorid Zinc	18 2 0
Dextrine	17 10 0
Farina Dutch	14 8 0
Litharge	33 0 0
Liquor Ammonia	0 8 0
Maize-Starch Pearl	12 8 0
Potash Chlorate	0 3 6
Potash Bichromate	32 8 0
Potash Prussiate Yellow	1 6 0
Sago Flour	12 10 0
Salt Aniline	0 8 4
Salt Antimony	0 6 9
Salt Epsom	4 8 0
Salt Glauber	3 12 0
Soda Caustic	17 4 0
Soda Sulphide	10 6 0
Soda Hydrosulphide	0 12 0
Soda Bichromate	26 0 0
Soda Nitrate	0 4 6
Sugar lead Brown	35 0 0
Sugar lead White	40 0 0
Sulphate Alumina	6 2 0

COLOUR MARKETS.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

Alizarine 20 per cent Cow	80 0 0
Alizarine 20 per cent Lunger	95 0 0
Alizarine 20 per cent I. P.	85 0 0
Alibarine 20 per cent Big Pac	300 0 0
Crysophine	2 8 0
Hemeline Crystals	0 12 0
Indenthrine Blue	3 8 0
Indenthrine Violet	5 14 0
Indigo	1 14 0
Magenta Crystals	6 0 0
Malachite Green	3 0 0
Methyis Violet	3 0 0
Napthol A. S.	6 0 0
Napthol A. S. B. S.	7 0 0
Nigrosene Crystals	1 8 0
Scarlet	2 12 0
Sulphur Black	0 9 0
Victoria Blue	3 0 0

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 16th February 1927:—

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,0000
Reserve	5,00,00,000
Public Deposits	15,37,96,000
Other Deposits	67,55,58,000
Loans against securities per contra	..
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	2,00,00,000
Contingent Liabilities	..
Sundries	52,50,000
Rupees	96,08,63,000

The above balance sheet includes:—

Deposits in London	£1,039,700
Advances in London	£983,500
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£122,300
Percentage 16.02	
Bank Rate 7 per cent.	

ASSETS.

Government Securities	18,83,58,000
Other authorized securities under the Act	1,72,89,000
Loans	18,66,69,000
Cash Credits	32,50,58,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	6,87,18,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	29,97,000
Bullion	34,000
Dead Stock	2,76,68,000
Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	..
Sundries	53,10,000
Balances with other Banks	17,94,000
	82,38,95,000
Cash	13,69,68,000
Rupees.	96,08,63,000

LIABILITIES.

	Rs. Increase.
Public Deposits	2,04,97,000
Other Deposits	40,71,000

ASSETS.

	Increase. Rs.
Bank's Investments	35,03,000
Loans	39,83,000
Cash Credits	1,20,97,000 Decrease.
Bills Discounted and Purchased	1,34,000 Increase.
Cash	36,32,000

Percentage 16.02

(For other Commercial see page 12).

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

S.S. "Rawalpindi" with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, Feb. 27.

Protest against entertainment Tax, Hira Bagh, C. P. Tank, 6 p.m.

TUESDAY, March 1.

Fancy Dress Dance at the "La Scala" at 9 p.m. in aid of the Sir Leslie Wilson's Hosptial Fund by the Catholic Women's Social Guild (B.C.W.O.)

WEDNESDAY, March 2.

Afghan Independence Celebration, Taj Mahal, 5-30 p.m.

MATUNGA SPINNERS' CLUB.

The opening ceremony of the Spinners' Club will be performed at 8-30 a.m. to-morrow (Sunday) at Vishrani Building, Matunga Residents' Association.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Dr. D. S. Bhandarkar on "House Fly" to-day (Saturday) at Raman's Chawl, Lamington Road, at 8 p.m. (S.T.)

BUDDHA SOCIETY

The usual fortnightly class of the Society will be conducted by Mr. S. S. Mehta to-morrow (Sunday) at 9-15 a.m. (S.T.) at Nair Building, Lamington Road The subject for class will be "Some Aspects of Social and Economic Life in Buddhistic India."

LECTURE ON PENANG AND COLOMBO TOUR.

A public lecture in Gujarati will be delivered under the auspices of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandali Society on Tuesday, the 1st March, at 6.15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Royal Institute of Science, by Mr. Behman Sohrabji Banaji on "My tour experiences of Penang and Colombo". The lecture will be illustrated by lantern slides.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Wednesday to 6 a.m. of Thursday:

Small-pox attacks 12 deaths 2, Cholera attack nil death nil, Plague attack nil death nil, Influenza attack nil, death nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of the stillborn) 76. Tatal mortality this day last year was 80.

PUBLIC LECTURE ON BOMBAY BUDGET.

Under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Political and Social Science, Mr. S. G. Warty will deliver a public lecture on "The Bombay Budget for 1927-28" to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, Bombay, when Prof. P. A. Wadia will preside. The lecture will be followed by a discussion. All are requested to attend.

OBSERVANCE OF HINDU FESTIVAL.

Under the joint auspices of Shri-Samarth Vyayam Mandir, Dadar and the Dadar Utsav Mandal, the above festival will be celebrated to-day and to-morrow (the 26th and 27th inst.) at the Vyayam Mandir premises. The following is a programme: Saturday—6 to 7 a.m. Volunteers' march through the town, 6 to 7 p.m. Arati, Puja, etc. Sunday—7 to 8 a.m. 'Hututu' match with Parle-Sangha, 8 to 10-30 a.m. Open wrestling competition, 8-30 to 10-30 p.m. Kirtan.

BANDRA MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Under the auspices of Bandra Gujrati Seva Mandal, Mr. Hiralal M. Desai will speak on "Bandra Municipal Elections and Administration" to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. at New Rangari's Chawl, when Rao Saheb Jhaverbhai Motiram will preside.

AFGHAN INDEPENDENCE DAY.

The Ninth Anniversary of the Afghan Independence day will be celebrated at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Wednesday, (March 2nd) at 5.30 p.m.

F. WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Council of Management of the above Committee will be held in its office at Parel to-morrow (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m.

VEHICULAR TRAFFIC.

The attention of public is drawn that Clark Road from the Wellingdon Sports Club to its junction with Hornby-Vellard and Hornby-Vellard from its junction with Clark Road to the new Road leading to the Racing Stables, will be closed to Vehicular Traffic between 2-50 and 3-30 p.m. to-day (Saturday) consequent on the visit of H. E. the Governor and Lady Wilson in state to the Race Course.

TENNIS.

W. I. CHAMPIONSHIP.

EXCITING DOUBLES MATCHES.

There was some exciting tennis witnessed in the Western India Tournament when a record crowd turned out to fill the stands. Tomonaga and Taku lost their first set against Hadi and Fox but equalised the score with some hard hitting. In the deciding set good placing gave Hadi and Fox a lead of 4—0, but the Japanese pair rallied gamely and took the lead by winning five consecutive games. The set eventually went to the Japs at 8—6 and right well did they deserve to win.

England and Chesney, in the other semi-final disposed of Kittagawa and Meyer, this match also running to three hard fought sets. Pitt and Mrs. Wright beat Raja Iyer and Mrs. Lucas after another strenuous struggle.

MEN'S DOUBLES. (Semi-Finals).

England and Chesney beat Kittagawa and Myer, 3—6, 6—4, 8—6.

Tomonaga and Taku beat Hadi and Fox, 3—6, 6—4, 8—6.

MIXED DOUBLES: (Semi-Finals).

Pitt and Mrs. Wright beat Raja Iyer and Mrs. Lucas, 6—3, 2—6, 6—2.

LADIES' SINGLES: (Semi-Finals).

Miss Wallis beat Miss Evans, 6—1, 6—4.

Mrs. Covell beat Mrs. Hayden 6—2, 6—1.

BHATIA BABY WEEK.

OPENED BY LADY WILSON.

H. E. Lady Wilson performed the opening ceremony of the Bhatia Baby Week and Health Exhibition before a large gathering on Thursday evening at Mahajan Wadi, Kalbadevi Road. There were several interesting stalls on child welfare such as sanitation, physical culture, and social hygiene.

Mr. Gordhandas Morarji, President of the Committee, in welcoming Lady Wilson, said they were induced to start Baby and Health Week owing to a large measure of sucess attained by the Bombay Baby Week Committee intended to open a gymnasium, maternity home and a charitable dispensary, and if possible also Bhatia Hospital.

Her Excellency Lady Wilson expressed her gratification at the Bhatia Baby Week Exhibition and congratulated the organisers for the success.

"EXTRAVAGANCE IN PORT TRUST."

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—In continuation of my letter No. 567 of 7th inst, I am directed to invite your attention to a further inaccuracy published by you regarding Bombay Port Trust affairs.

In the leader in your issue of to-day's date headed "Extravagance in Port Trust" you state that the recent appointment of a Deputy Chairman was opposed by all the Indian Trustees. I am to say that this statement is entirely incorrect.—Yours, etc.,

(Signature Illegible),
Ag. Secretary.

Bombay Port Trust,
Bombay, February 25.

NEW AGENT OF G. I. P.

MR. RUSSELL'S APPOINTMENT.

We are reliably informed that Mr. T. G. Russel has been appointed Agent of the G. I. P. Railway as successor to Sir Robert McLean who is shortly joining Vickers Ltd. Last year there was strong rumour that Mr. K. Balarama Iyer, who was then Auditor to G. I. P. Railway would be appointed to the post as the first step in Indianisation after the State had assumed charge of the line. Now that he has retired, Mr. Russel has an easy walk-over. Mr. Russel acted as the Agent during the absence of Sir Robert McLean in England.

RAILWAY BOARD APPOINTMENT.

It is understood that Mr. F. J. Page, the Loco Superintendent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway at the Parel workshops, has accepted an appointment with the Railway Board with the permission of the Company's Home Board a sDirector of Mechanical Engineering.

A DISHONEST GUEST.

EMPTIES HOST'S HOUSE OF WINE AND CLOTHES.

Two Europeans, Gordon and Taylor, were placed before Mr. Khairaz, Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon on a charge of theft and abetment at the instance of Mr. Clynne, a structural engineer residing at Lalla House, Lamington Road. Mr. Clynne related that he knew the accused Gordon since childhood and being homeless and friendless and unemployed in Bombay, Mr. Clynne gave him shelter in his house. Having had to proceed to Goa on some engineering business, Mr. Clynne allowed Gordon to stay on and gave him funds to keep himself up. In his absence, Gordon consumed the contents of his cellars, finishing up all the wines and whiskies in the house, and pledged all the clothes of his host with the Marwari. On his return, Mr. Clynne, informed the police who arrested Gordon and recovered part of the outfit from the Marwari.

Taylor, the second accused stated that he knew nothing about Gordon's wickery as Gordon had led him to believe that the house and property were his own. He had accompanied Gordon to the Marwari's as a friend. Mr. Clynne did not desire to press the case against the accused Gordon who was bound over to be of good behaviour. The second accused Taylor, was discharged for want of evidence.

"KAJU" LIQUOR PROSECUTION.

Ananta Vishram, a Hindu was prosecuted before Mr. Khairaz, Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon for illicit possession of a bottle of Goa liquor of the "Kaju" brand. A Municipal peon of the Health Department near the "Lakri" Bandar saw the accused carrying a bottle and on inquiry, the accused frankly confessed it was Kaju liquor. The peon took him over to the Excise lock-up and handed him to the Excise Inspector. Thinking he would get some "backsheesh."

The accused pleaded guilty before the Court, and stated that he brought the liquor from a friend for one rupee. The accused was fined Rs. 5 but no order was made as to the "backsheesh" to be awarded to the overzealous Municipal peon.

LANGLEY--D'ARCY CASE.

CROSS EXAMINATION OF PLAINTIFF.

EVIL SENSE AND INNOCENT SENSE

At the resumed hearing of the Langley-D'Arcy Case before Mr. Justice Kemp at the High Court, the Court was packed with lawyers and others interested in racing.

Mr. Reynolds, examined for the plaintiff by Sir Chimanlal, said he was the Manager of Sir Victor Sassoon's stables. He was formerly a handicapper with the W. I. T. Club and the Calcutta Turf Club. He thought that it was proper to put horses in a race for giving them training. Mere gallopping was not enough. There was no obligation on an owner to run his horses in a race most suitable to him. It was a usual practice everywhere.

Cross-examined by the defendant's counsel, Sir Thomas Strangman, he said that an owner can race his horses as he liked so long as he did not deceive the public. He thought it improper to tell lies to the public about a horse.

An honest owner must do nothing to deceive the public?—It is a recognised thing that an owner need not take the public into his confidence.

I am talking of action?—That is not justified.

If a sprinter was entered for a long distance race, it would be harmful to it.—It depends on the state of the horse.

If a horse is not wound up, but is entered in a race for training purposes, would it not be too great a strain?—If you ride out the horse, yes.

Witness was then re-examined by Sir Chimanlal.

Referring to Captain D'Arcy's letter to the Stewards, counsel read out his allegation that Mr. Langley had instructed him to give a bad impression to the public about the horses at Poona with a view to their winning at Bombay.

What impression does that letter convey to you about Mr. Langley?—I can't see what the bad impression at Poona had to do with winning at Bombay. I can't connect the two. If it was giving a bad impression to the handicapper, I could understand it. But the public has got nothing to do with it at all.

Questioned again about the same point witness replied: There is something at the back of his mind which is so unpleasant. But he is so vague.

Captain D'Arcy writes: "I shall publish some of the turf practices of one of our leading Stewards." Does it convey to you any imputation about the Steward?—Yes.

Can you conceive that the public would be deceived in the way mentioned by him?—The only deception that can be effective is with the handicapper. I don't see what the public has got to do with it.

If a half-trained horse is run in a race that is out of his distance, would it deceive the public?—I think it should not.

Or the handicapper?—No.

Any owner doing it would not, in your opinion, be doing anything wrong?—Not for training purposes. No.

Would it be injurious to a horse whose proper distance was for 7 furlongs to run him in a mile race.—I should have thought so. .....

If the form of the horse is exposed and an owner who has paid £2,000 for it says that he had paid £1,500, would that influence the handicapper so as to give the horse a lower handicap?—Not in the least.

A horse that is put to race must be made to put forth his best effort?—Yes.

Although, not being fully trained, his performance may be poor?—Yes.

And a jockey also finds the horse beaten would be justified in dropping his hands?—Yes.

And the owner is not responsible for any bad impression that might be created on the public?—He is not concerned with it.

FURTHER EXAMINATION.

Mr. Langley was then further examined by Sir Chimanlal.

Witness put in a statement of several horses which had run out of their distances, and said that he could give hundreds of instances more.

Questioned regarding his horses, Mr. Langley said that Switch was a delicate mare, and could not be trained in England That was why he bought her for next to nothing. He did not tell Captain D'Arcy that the horse Hard Battle was a rogue or that there was something peculiar about the horse.

Questioned as to what he meant by writing to D'Arcy: "There are only suggestions, and you must use your own discretion looking to the circumstances and remembering what my wishes are." Witness said he had explained to D'Arcy generally speaking what in his opinion was the best method of training and preparing the horses for races. It was, however, quite impossible for him to know if some new circumstances arose which would not allow of his detailed instructions to be followed. He, therefore, told Captain D'Arcy to use his own discretion He had never stated in his letter that his horses were not to win at Poona with a view to winning in Bombay.

Counsel then asked witness to explain what he meant by "I don't want strange jockeys put up though Barnett would be alright." Witness said he considered Barnett to be a good jockey as he was experience. Young horses and horse sthat were not properly trained required very careful riding and therefore he did not want "strange jockeys up."

The expression "bit of a dog" used by him with reference to Stanhope meant that the horse was a rogue in racing parlance. Though that was the general opinion about the horse in England, witness thought otherwise. He, therefore, purchas-Reference to Stanhope "that the

You have also stated with ed it a sa fancy price of £2,000.

worse opinion people get about our horses, the better I shall be pleased. If Col. Findlay asks you, sal I had for him £1500." What did you mean by that?—I had given instructions to my trainer and jockey that they must say nothing regarding my stables. I wished to give no impression either favourable or unfavourable to anybody.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY SIR THOMAS.

Cross-examined by Sir Thomas Strangman, Mr. Langley said that the Turf practices which Capt. D'Arcy threatened to expose in the concluding portion of his letter to the Stewards were not the same he had mentioned earlier regarding his instructions. Witness thought that Capt. D'Arcy suggested some other practices.

Is there any specific turf practice mentioned in that letter?—No.

Further questioned, he said he had instructed Capt. D'Arcy not to wind some of the non-exposed horses at Poona but to reserve them for Bombay.

The effect of the instruction would be to debar D'Arcy from from winning races at Poona with them?—Yes. Very unlikely that he would win.

The stewards knew of your importation of the horses?—They are all registered with the Club.

You don't suggest that Mr. D'Arcy's allegation regardin your instructions would mislead the stewards?

Sir Chimanlal:—I object, my Lord.

Sir Thomas:—I thought so (Laughter).

Sir Chimanlal contended that the other side first raised the issues on the footing that the letter was 'per se' defamatory. Now they could not be allowed to cross-examine on the basis that it was not defamatory.

Counsel then read out the allegations complained of in Capt. D'Arcy's letter to the Turf Club, and asked of Mr. Langley if he thought them dishonourable charges.

Witness hesitated to answer.

Sir Thomas: You are complaining of defamation?—Yes, I agree it is defamatory (Laughter.) Do you say that D'Arcy's allegation that your instructions not to win at Poona and give the public a bad impression about the horses?—Was it defamatory?—The whole letter is defamatory.

That particular allegation?—In context with the whole letter, it is defamatory.

What do you suggest is the imputation against you?—It is a matter of opinion.

What is your opinion?—(Witness did not answer.

Do you read it in the evil sense or the innocent sense?—I take it in the evil sense.

If used in the evil sense, it was a very dishonourable imputation?—Yes.

Your instructions to D'Arcy were to deceive the public?—I don't agree with the charge.

I want you to pick out the central point from the letter to which you take exception?—I can't. It is defamatory 'in toto.' I can't dissect it.

Do you say there is no foundation for the suggestion that D'Arcy, under your instructions, was to give the public a bad impression about the horses?—There were no instructions to intentionally give a bad impression?

Do you agree that the result of your instructions would be to give the public a bad impression?—I don't agree.

Referring to Mr. Langley's opinion about "Stanhope" in his letter to D'Arcy dated 5th August 1925, Sir Thomas asked: That is your opinion about him?—Yes' at the time.

You were watching that horse?—Yes.

Your opinion was founded on its performances?—Yes, and seeing the horse.

You wrote that if aynbody asked, D'Arcy was to say "it was a bit of a dog"?—It had that reputation in England.

Have you anything to support it?—The fact that he turned out to be.

You gave direct instructions to D'Arcy to what he was to say with regard to the horse?—I wrote what the horse was known to be.

He won many races in England?—Yes.

Good races?—Yes.

If D'Arcy was to say as you instructed, it would be untrue?—It was my opinion against the general opinion in England.

You never told D'Arcy that the horse had that reputation?—No.

The object of giving those instructions to D'Arcy was to make out to the public that your horse was worse than it really was?—No.

Was the object to give the public a bad opinion of that horse?—No.

The Court then rose for the day, further hearing being adjourned to Monday.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX"

2-30. **THE TOWN PLATE. Div. II.**—Distance 7 furlongs.

MONEY SPINNER	.. 1
RED FLAG	.. 2
FERDINAND	.. 3

3-0. **THE MORLAND PLATE. Div. II.**—Distance 1 mile.

PECULIAR	.. 1
GLEN TREE	.. 2
FRAILTY	.. 3

3-30. **THE MORLAND PLATE. Div. I.**

SAINTLY SOVEREIGN	.. 1
SPECIAL SPROUT	.. 2
PRIDE OF PRIESTOUN	.. 3

4-0. **THE STAND PLATE.**—Distance 6 furlongs.

FIRE STAR	.. 1
ROSEATE AIR	.. 2
INVINOLA	.. 3

4-30. **THE MANSFIELD PLATE.**—Distance 6 furlongs.

ULSTER ALLY	.. 1
MADAME SEGUIN	.. 2
CHEVIOT	.. 3

5-0. **THE TURF CLUB CUP.**—Distance 1-3|4 miles.

TIGER KING	.. 1
HILALUZZAMAN	.. 2
MANSOOR BEG	.. 3

5-30. **THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP.**—Distance 1.3|4 miles.

THE SLIDING STONE	.. 1
MOSS	.. 2
SAJJAN	.. 3

6-0. **THE LLOYD HANDICAP.**—Distance 1 mile.

GIFT O' THE GLEN	.. 1
WOODSTOCK II.	.. 2

6-30. **THE TOWN PLATE. Div. I.**—Distance 7 furlongs.

JODI	.. 1
SANATOGEN	.. 2
AMALFI	.. 3

SENEX'S DOUBLE.

TIGER KING.
GIFT O' THE GLEN.

BACK BAY DEFAMATION CASE

HEARING ADJOURNED AGAIN.

The famous defamation case in which summons has been issued against Sir Lawless Hepper the ex-Director of Development, Bombay Government by the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate at the instance of Mr. K. F. Nariman, M.L.C., and which was fixed for hearing on Friday, was again postponed to March 4 owing to certain inevitable circumstaenes. The main among the reasons for the adjournment, it appeared, was that the summons had not till then been served on Sir Lawless. The complainant Mr. Nariman seems to be unaware of Sir Lawless' whereabouts and unless the summons has been served the case cannot be heard.

The hearing of the complaint against Mr. Nariman (filed by Mr. Harvey for defamation) will also come up for hearing on March 4 (Friday next).

PROTEST AGAINST ENTERTAINMENT TAX.

Under the auspices of the Saraswati Sangit Vidyalaya a public meeting will be held at Hira Bagh, (C.P. Tank) Hall to-morrow (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to protest and express grievances and hardships caused by the Entertainment Tax and for the fees charged by the Bombay Municipality for pasting posters. Also to support the bill which will be brought by Mr. B. T. Desai at the next Legislative Council meeting to abolish the same.

Messrs. Balubhai Desai, A. B. Kolhatkar, Varerkar and others will speak and Mr. B. G. Horniman will preside.

FINED FOR GAMING IN PUBLIC STREET.

For gaining on the public street, two men Krishnarao and Narayan were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 15 each by Dr. Mody at the Girgaum Police Court on Thursday morning.

Inspector Lyons deposed that he saw the first accused receiving a bet from the second accused at Proctor Road and on searching the first accused, he found betting slips and money. The accused, who were defended by Messrs. Mirajkar and Kamat denied that the slips and money were found in their hands but in their pockets.

His Worship was convinced from the evidence that the accused were betting on the public street and entered an order of conviction.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A fatal case of a train accident has been reported. One Mathu Shankar, aged 25 years, it transpires, was crossing the railway line between Lower Parel and Elphinstone Road Stations on the B.B. and C.I. Railway line, when an up-fast local train knocked him down and hurled his body off the line. The victim sustained serious injuries to his limbs and it is believed that the cavity of the chest was fatally hurt. He was taken to the Grant Road Station from where he was taken to the J.J. Hospital. But he succumbed to his injuries on the way. The body has been removed to the borgue.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

The Civil Service Estimate for 1927 totalling £305 millions show a decrease of six millions as compared with last year. The provision for Empire marketting is now a million. It was formerly half a million. Decrease of over a million is shown in the Middle Eastern Services. Old-age pensions now amount to 33 millions as against 30, and the beet sugar subsidy four and half against 3,300,000. The amount shown for the relief of unemployment is only one and a half against five and a half. The Pensions Ministry require 61 1-2 millions being a decrease of two and a half and coal mining subventions £80,000 only against four and one-third millions, last year.—Reuter's Special.

COLOMBO, Feb. 25.

The strike situation is unchanged and the prospect of an early settlement is not apparent.—A. P.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

MAY.

NEW YORK.

	February, 25.
Previous Closing Rate	14.04
To-day's Opening Rate	14.04
Difference	unchanged.
To-day's Closing Rate	14.17
Difference	+.13

Sewri Closing	293 12 0
Khandi Closing	292 8 0

LIVERPOOL.

	February, 25.
Previous Closing Rate	7.62
To-day's Opening Rate	7.58
Difference	—.04
To-day's Closing Rate	7.59
Difference	—.03

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

	London, Feb. 25.
Silver Ready	26 9 0
Difference	unchanged.
Silver Forward	26 6 0
Difference	unchanged.

Tone of market: Steady.

APPLICATION DISMISSED.

CALCUTTA, February 25.

At the High Court before Mr. Justice Buckland, an application on behalf of Mr. S. N. Banerjee, printer of the "Bengalee" to set aside an ex-parte decree obtained by Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy from Mr. Justice Pearson for R7,500 for an alleged libel was dismissed with cost. Originally the ex-parte decree was obtained both against Mr. B. Chakravarti who was then the editor of the paper and the present printer. Subsequently Mr. Justice Pearson set aside the ex-parte decree against Mr. Chakravarti. The present application was on behalf of the printer to set aside the ex-parte decree against him.

His Lordship dismissed the application with cost. The result is that the printer has been liable to pay the amount while the editor, Mr. Chakravarti, will defend the suit.—Free Press.

DACOITS ROUNDED UP.

CALCUTTA, February 25.

A formidable gang of 20 dacoits known as Madar Bux Gang responsible for a number of dacoities attended with shooting and murder in Baraset and Basirhat subdivisions of the 24 Parganas district has just been arrested by the Alipore police. It is stated that the gang committed five dacoities in one night on the border of Jessore and that the total booty exceeded one lakh.—Free Press.

SOUTH AFRICAN SETTLEMENT

NOT BEST THAT COULD BE DESIRED

NEW DELHI, Feb. 25.

The official defence for the ratification of the South African Settlement without consulting Legislature that, such is not the practice anywhere when agreements are reached between one Government and another, and in this particular case, the settlement was unanimously approved by a deputation whose personnel had evinced uniform approval.

However there is keen dissatisfaction in the Nationalist Camp, and pourpurlers are going on between the various parties to arrive at a common formula. Lala Lajpat Rai has, consequently, withdrawn his resolution on the subject. The Congress and Independent Parties opine that the anology of Self-Governing Countries with a removable executive cannot apply to this country with an irremovable executive. The Settlement is itself looked on as not the best that could be desired and if any opinion is expressed, the Assembly should express the unsatisfactory feature of the Settlement.—Free Press.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

SATURDAY FEBRUARY 26, 1927

STONE FOR BREAD.

Now that the general discussion on our provincial budget is concluded, it may not be out of place to revert to many of the fallacies that have vitiated the calculations of the Finance Member and we regret to see that, the somewhat apologetic speech he made in reply to the debate on Thursday, hardly carried conviction to anybody in the Council. The discussion naturally centred very much on the iniquity of the Meston Settlement and Mr. Wiles went so far as to emphasise that the deficit was 6 lakhs less than the amount that would be still due to us, if the whole of the provincial contribution was remitted by the Imperial Government. We do not know whether those in charge of the Finance Department of the Government of Bombay have carefully studied the effects on their own budget of the 18d. ratio. But if they do, they will, we are afraid, find that after the total remission of their provincial contributions they are going to be even worse off on account of the 18d. rupee because every important head of revenue in this Presidency is bound steadily to decline in its productivity until the full 12 1|2 per cent. readjustment has been attained. And this is likely to cost the Presidency a great deal more than what Government hope to get through the remission of the provincial contribution or the readjustment of income tax receipts. They must, therefore, prepare themselves for further reductions under land revenue, excise and stamps during the next and following years and cut their coat accordingly. Sir Chunilal has pointed to the large suspensions and remissions that have been necessary this year owing to various unfavourable seasonal factors that he mentions but a much more important factor is the reduction by 12 1|2 per cent. of the amount of money the cultivator should get. It is the 18d. ratio that has most seriously hit him and affected his staying power and it is the ratio that is going to continue to affect it for years to come and Government must be prepared for large suspensions and remissions of land revenue year by year. They should not beguile themselves into the belief that this is only one of those bad years that come after definite intervals. The present depression is different and cuts at the very root of the sources of income of the tax-payer and, therefore, has a direct effect on the amount of money Government can hope to collect as revenue. Sir Chunilal stated that the expenditure under irrigation would amount to 220 lakhs and that it was proposed to repay the sum, both the principal and the interest, by equated payments extending over 60 years. Then later on he spoke of another 891 lakhs of pre-Reform irrigation debt which is not to be redeemed. Why this difference in the treatment of the two items? We do not see any reason why expenditure on irrigation should be written off at all. The only thing necessary is to provide for the annual interest charges and we believe this would be covered by the receipts. There is no reason whatsoever for making provision to write off the principal. So long as the canals are there, the debt is represented by assets like the debt of the Government of India and neither of these need to be written off as they really stand in the place of capital raised by joint stock companies for commercial ventures. Again Sir Chinilal referred to and old provincial loan account in which 131 lakhs would be outstanding and which is being paid off at the rate of 29 lakhs a year. We do not at all understand the paying off of 29 lakhs when there is actually a big deficit in the budget. We believe this is another piece of red tape in Government financing and would ask members to look into this item more closely. We are also rather doubtful about the policy of annual assignment of a very large sum such as 63 lakhs to the famine fund or even 33 lakhs as is now proposed. It seems to us that while prudence may demand certain provision to be kept in hand the allocation of such large sums year by year unnecessarily swells the amount kept at the credit of this fund and at the same time becomes an excuse for keeping up taxation at an unnecessarily high figure while very large amounts of money remain more or less unproductive. Government should carefully reconsider this item and the rule for the future should be that no further allocation shall be made to the Famine Fund so long as it stands at more than 100 lakhs.

The Finance Member has hopelessly bungled on the excise question. It is saddening that, in spite of the much-vaunted progress on which Government seek to pride themselves, the average consumption of liquor in our Presidency—as pointed out by Dr. Ambedkar—is R2|2|9 as against almost half the amount spent in other provinces. It is also a pity that the new Excise Minister, Mr. G. B. Pradhan, should, instead of heartily responding to the general sense of the House in this respect, have cut a rather sorry figure by trying to defend the policy of his predecessors. The fact of the matter is that while public opinion is extremely strong in favour of Prohibition in this Presidency and even Government have paid lip services to it by accepting it as the goal of their policy, there are very powerful interests bent upon defeating this policy, such as evidently inspired the premature publication of the Prohibition Committee's Report, the most regretful feature about the publication being that although the report could have gone in the hands of only 15 to 20 different individuals who should be known to the Secretary, the Government confess their inability to detect the culprit who was responsible for the grievous offence. Coming, however, to the merits of the case, Government have repeatedly taken up the attitude that the policy of Prohibition is impossible of adoption because of the large amount of revenue that will be lost and cannot be easily replaced. We would, therefore, point out here that the problem can be tackled stage by stage and that the entire prohibition of country liquor from as many as six out of the twenty districts of this Presidency will entail a loss of twenty lakhs of rupees or so. Government have hesitated about doing anything in these practically dry districts because they could not undertake even this comparatively small obligation, until new resources had been found. However, when new resources have had to be found on account of the Back Bay gamble, it was found possible to provide as much as 20 lakhs out of the ordinary revenue and this year they are going to provide as much as 27 1|2 lakhs in spite of the much reduced revenue receipts. We wish to draw the pointed attention of the representatives of the people in the local Council to this one important item in the budget. They will then see that if the Government had the will to enforce Prohibition in at least those districts where the problem was the simplest it could have been done and the deficit resulting therefrom could have been met as it has been met to-day to the extent of 27 1|2 lakhs when it was for one of their own pet schemes.

The many cogent arguments that had been levelled against the policy and the programme of the new budget deserved a more sympathetic treatment at the hands of the first Indian Finance Member than they received. While Sir Chunilal showed a certain amount of becoming modesty regarding the congratulations showered on himself and even went to the length of appreciating the self-sacrifice of the Swarajists, to whom he had done gross injustice in his opening speech, he remained thoroughly adamant with respect to the main demands of the popular members. Take first the case of the Transferred Departments. As Mr. Dadubhai Desai pointed out, while in the course of the last few years there had been a remarkable increase of about two crores in their revenue and of about that amount in the Reserved Departments, there was a loss of four lakhs in the Transferred Departments and "they were getting even less than they were getting under the bureaucratic Government." Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram also thoroughly exposed the hollowness of Government policy by stating that while there was an average increase of 2 lakhs for the nation-building departments, the total expenditure under these heads had been actually reduced from 29 to 27 lakhs during the current year. This statement appalling as it appears, is clearly borne out by the figures submitted by Government. The increase of about a lakh each year under the heads of "Education" and "Agriculture" is more than counterbalanced by the drastic cuts of about 1 and 1 3|4 lakhs respectively in the most important departments of medical relief and public health. And these cuts are to be made while 162 out of every 1,000 children born die in the first year. And yet in the face of these frightful facts Sir Chunilal would not budge an inch and could not put up even a plausible defence. There was, again, a universal demand for reducing the expenditure on reserved departments and specially for cutting off "the tall poppies" that is, the number and the salaries of the more highly-paid officers. But here again the Finance Member satisfied himself by giving general assurances and showing a slight reduction in the number of civil servants, as compared with other provinces, forgetting that the demand for retrenchment is not confined to this Presidency alone and, that several wrongs do not make one right. But he would not respond in the slightest measure to the insistent appeal to reduce the number of Executive Councillors and Ministers and the vast Army of Secretaries, Commissioners and Collectors. As regards their salaries, we do not know if he has taken into consideration the decline in the cost of living since the present scales of salaries came into force and if this decline, even apart from general grounds of economy does not justify a reduction of salaries at least in the higher grades where such reduction cannot be a serious handicap. We are strongly of opinion that this side of the question should be looked into and that at an early date if this Presidency is not to be faced with deficits year by year. Instead of the bread of retrenchment Sir Chunilal has given the Presidency the stone of a fresh burden. Despite the strong opposition of the popular members, he insisted on placing the Stamp Bill on the Statute-Book for another year and the obedient phalanx of nominated and loyalist members were, by the familiar but not, therefore, the less reprehensible methods of pressure and persuasion, marched into the Government lobby. It now remains for the members of the Council to safeguard the interests of the tax-payer by proposing cuts in all the questionable grants and by even threatening the grants of the Ministers themselves if only to rouse them to a full sense of responsibility towards the people.

A POMPOUS THREAT.

We are not at all surprised to see that the British Foreign Minister has at last addressed a pompous and a petulant note to the Soviet Government. The seriousness of the Chinese situation and the increasing Labour discontent at home have thoroughly unhinged the mind of the writers in the Conservative Press who have for sometime past been most vehemently shouting for threatening the Soviet with the dissolution of the precious Trade Agreement if it did not forthwith stop its anti-British campaign. And now Sir Austen has chosen to obige his enthusiastic following by sending a verbose note at their dictation, though of course he and the whole world knew all the facts recounted in it for a pretty long time. But still is he really justified in treating a great and an equal Power of the prowess and dimensions of Fussia to such cheap bluff and bluster as he has done? For, what do all these laboured citations and quotations really amount to? To nothing more than this, that, some leaders of the Political Bureau and the Communist Party of Russia—which though intimately related to the Soviet Government is for all practical purposes quite distinct from it—continue, in spite of the stupid embargo sought to be placed by some selfish Englishmen, to propagate the views which are the very salt of their lives and which inspired them and their forebears to destroy the greatest autocracy of the pre-war world. Let the die-hard Tories of England understand once for all that if the Communists of Russia talk of the revolt of the East and economic revolution throughout the world, it is not because they are inspired by special hatred towards England but because their hearts and minds are set on the extreme yet logical doctrines of equality and fraternity which cut at the very root of all the old systems so dear to Britishers. And yet the boot is perhaps on the other leg. For, while the Russian Communists are wielding their pen and their tongues to give a new message to the world, the Britishers and their allies have not hesitated to subsidise and support all kinds of "White armies" and irregular brigands to crush the republic of Russia in its very infancy. And with what face can British statesmen who have carved out comfortable colonies in China at the point of the pistol condemn the Karakhans and Borodins who have set their relations with China on an entirely new footing by divesting their nationals of all exclusive privileges and who are doing all that are accused of, with the express consent and sympathy of the sons of the soil? Finally, let Britain remember that no such spectacular displays of empty heroics will deter the Russian statesmen from carrying on their propaganda which is as all-pervading as air and as subtle as mind itself. Nor is the threat regarding the Trade Agreement of much value in view of the possibilities of carrying on trade through neutral countries. The note, therefore, can only have one result. It more definitely convicts British Imperialists of designs they are so anxious to disown and we are not sure if it will not result in giving a strong fillip to the Communist movement in England and abroad.

A LAME DENIAL.

Again and again during the course of the debates on the Steel Protection Bill in the Assembly the Government spokesmen denied that the measure entailed the establishment of the principle of Imperial Preference, particularly of preference to British goods. How lame this denial was, how weak the Government defence against the charge made by non-official speakers like Mr. Mehta, Mr. Jayakar and Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar that the Bill did give such preference, can be gauged from the fuller details of the speeches on this occasion which are now available. Mr. Iyengar in a speech during the closing stage of the debate on the Bill pointed out that Sir Charles Innes had practically admitted that the Bill did give such preference, the Commerce Member's only contention being that the protection thus given to British steel was only incidental to the protection which was sought to be given to the Tatas. That there was nothing "incidental" about this atrocious attempt, carried out by the Government in the teeth of overwhelming popular opposition, to give preference to British steel, was brought out very clearly and emphatically in the illuminating speech which Mr. Jayakar made in supporting Mr. Mehta's amendment to the Steel Protection Bill. He made a very apposite reference to the remarks of Mr. Perrin, the American expert with Tatas, to prove conclusively how there was in the measure introduced by Government a deliberate attempt to force British steel upon India as against Continental steel. "Will not the preferential tariff in favour of Britain prejudice the Indian consumer?" Mr. Perrin was asked in a recent interview, and his reply shows how an absolutely third party, an expert on steel who as an American can see the British position and the Indian position very clearly, regards the Government measure. "Yes", said Mr. Perrin, "but then people belonging to an Empire should certainly be able and willing to help each other in order to further their industrial position." But India is not a self-governing member of the Empire and, as Mr. Jaykaar pointed out, only when India has become a self-governing and self-respecting limb of the Empire, "will these interchanges of commercial amenities be certainly more numerous and can more willingly be undertaken than now." To-day India is not prepared to see the Indian consumer being penalised merely on account of Empire sentiment. The measure of protection given to British steel under the Bill is sure to kill the small industries in the country dependent upon cheap Continental steel, industries like the manufacture of small pots and pans and trunks. To the poor consumer the rise in price of these articles means an appreciable loss. Such mathematical ideas of profit and loss may not appeal to Mr. Jinnah, who, full of Empire sentiment, told the Assembly that "sentiment should not enter into mathematics," but to the poor, that is, to the vast majority of Indians, they do and Mr. Jinnah and his small "Empire" band of followers in the Assembly ill-served the interests of millions in this country when they supported the Government and secured the defeat of Mr. Mehta's amendment.

KING LOG FOR KING STORK.

The announcement that Sir George Rainey is to succeed as Commerce Member in the Governor-General's Executive Council Sir Charles Innes whose tenure of the appointment has come in for much criticism in the Assembly, means that from the point of view of the real interests of India the change is simply one from one member of the bureaucratic hierarchy to another. The Commerce portfolio is the most important one at present when the Railway Budget has been separated from the General Budget and the Assembly's control over it is being reduced almost to nullity by every device officialdom can think of. The Commerce Member has the determining voice in the shaping of railway policy in India, a policy which involves the expenditure of crores and crores of the tanpayer's money. Sir Charles Innes was an able man who, as his speech at the Imperial Conference in London indicates, served the interests of British manufacturers of railway material and the British firms which supply stores of all kinds to India very faithfully. There is no doubt that Sir George Rainey will keep up the tradition set by his predecessor. But Indian opinion demands that if the manufacturing and industrial interests of this country are to prosper, an Indian must be at the head of the Commerce Department. We are aware that the Government of India Act makes it compulsory for the Viceroy to have three members of Council who have served at least for ten years in the public service in India. This is a provision which requires urgent amendment. Even with this present limitation on the chances of Indians, the Viceroy could have satisfied Indian opinion by translating Sir Bhupendranath Mitra from his present post to that of the Commerce Membership. But this is not done, because it will not suit the British exploiters of India. Indians have to bear this aspect of the matter always in mind.

BOMBAY UNVERSITY CURRICULUM

THE BURDEN OF ENGLISH STUDIES.

(BY D. R. GADGIL.)

I

"The most important subject in the whole curriculum—for all students at the Intermediate stage and for the Arts students at the University or Degree stage—is English; upon which an extraordinarily high proportion of the total available time is spent." (Calcutta University Commission Report Vol. I P.403).

The description fits the present courses of the Bombay University entirely as will be seen from the table below:

(1) First year arts examination 700 total marks: all subjects; 300 total English compulsory marks; 43 per cent.

(2) Inter-Arts 650 total marks: all subjects; 250 total English compulsory marks; 38 per cent.

(3) B.A. (Pass) 650 total marks: all subjects; 250 total English compulsory marks; 38 per cent.

EXCESSIVE IMPORTANCE.

There are some very powerful reasons for giving the subject a considerable importance. English is the medium of all higher instruction; it is the present "lingua franca" of India and it is through English that most Indians make their acquaintance with Western thought in all its branches. All these reasons must be given their due importance and they make it undoubtedly necessary that English should be taught and taught well in our schools and colleges. Granting all this, is it yet necessary to give English the extraordinary importance that it has in the University studies? And are we sure that the present way of teaching English is the right way of meeting our needs? The question needs to be considered seriously. For, the burden of English studies is heavy on the University students and is proving a grave obstacle in the reform of the curriculum in the right direction.

KNOWING ENGLISH TOO WELL.

It is an old complaint that the study of English is not conducted with any regard to practical needs; that the study of the language is too much mixed with the study of the literature. It is possible, no doubt, to exaggerate this point of view and fundamentally you cannot make any sharp division between the study of the language and the study of its literature. But for practical purposes the distinction is of considerable value and its importance was universally recognised in the evidence tendered before the Calcutta University Commission. The Compulsory English course—I am here dealing with only that—should have a distinctly practical aim, and should be taught with that aim always in view. It should be our aim to teach students to read English books with ease and to express themselves in reasonably correct English. There is, I believe, a danger in placing our aims too high. English, after all, is for all of us a foreign tongue and, however diligently we may practise, only a few gifted will acquire the ease of the native. The rest of us should be satisfied with a moderate knowledge—enough for our work-a-day purposes. It may sound heretical, but I put it forward as a sincere conviction that a large number of educated Indians know English too well; the time and energy spent on English may profitably have been spent in other pursuits. I do not contend that the present standard should or may be conveniently lowered; neither do I deplore, on the other hand, the present standard. (See on this point the oral evidence of Principal Dhruva before the Bombay University Reform Committee). It is true that a great many elderly people vehemently assert that the standard of English has fallen very low since their times and I have even known Professors of five years' standing or less repeating the same complaint. But I have always suspected that this progressive degeneration over a series of years has been slightly exaggerated. The question, then, is, does the maintenance of the standard or even slightly bettering it on the practical side necessarily mean the same emphasis on the teaching of English as obtains today. Anybody who is acquainted with the

(Continued on page 10).

Notes of the Day.

A Century of "Protected" Bliss.

The people of Nicaragua, according to the conception in the American Imperialist Press of what is good for their happiness, are now assured of a century of "protected" bliss. For a hundred years under the terms of the proposed Treaty with the despotic Government of General Diaz, President of Nicaragua with the help of American gun-boats, the interests of the little Republic will be "protected" by the United States, that country being gracious enough to assure the good people of Nicaragua at the same time that the "sovereignty and independence" of their country will be "guaranteed." The conditions of this "guarantee" are specified in the manner usual in every case where an "Imperialist" Power becomes anxious, through thoroughly altruistic motives, of course, as for example, securing petrol or naval bases or mineral concessions, to "protect" its little neighbours. For a hundred years of this bliss, the people of Nicaragua must agree to the "development" of their country for four hundred years. Who will deny that this is not an example of extraordinary generosity? And the quality of this generosity is as rich as is its proposed duration. The people of Nicaragua have nothing to do except to pay taxes. "Free" elections will be assured them under U. S. supervision. From New York will come a Financial Adviser to them as well as a Collector of Revenue. Then will America's little "Egypt" thrive and an American Cromer will record in two fat volumes the peace plenty and prosperity that will reign in Nicaragua—for American Capitalists.

Starvation Wages.

In 1925 when the Legislative Assembly passed a resolution on the initiative of Mr. Acharya for a committee of enquiry into the grievances of subordinate railway servants, protests were made by officialdom during the course of the discussion on that resolution saying that it was not the employees who wanted an inquiry, it was only the "agitators." The Government did not care to listen to the Assembly's request for an enquiry and the grievances of these unfortunate men who have to live upon starvation wages remain systematically ignored. Mr. Acharya obtained another victory over Government on Thursday when his motion for a token cut in the Railway Demand was passed. The Assembly again agreed with him that a committee of enquiry to look into the grievances of the subordinate railway staff was essential. As Mr. Ranga Iyer said, the Government shirk an enquiry because it may bring out a scandal bigger than the Raven Committee's report, but in view of the extreme distress in which the workers on the railways find themselves—distress which has compelled the men on the B.N.R. to resort reluctantly to the weapon of the strike—it will be inhuman on the part of Government to postpone the appointment of such a committee any longer. We must insist, however, on the committee's having a non-official majority and an Indian Chairman.

Second Thoughts.

Second thoughts are after all the best. That is the considered opinion of the League of Nations Union of Great Britain, a body on whose executive are such devotees of peace all the world over as Mr. Stanley Baldwin and Lord Balfour. The Union's object is to popularise and explain the work of the League of Nations but the "Statement on the Chinese situation" it has circulated to the Press shows that it considers its primary business to do its own bit in conveying to the whole world how peaceful is the aim of British policy in China. The first thoughts of any ordinary person who thinks of the League of Nations as an international mechanism to prevent war would be to inquire why Geneva did not intervene between the Powers and Canton. The "Statement" made by the League of Nations Union is a laborious attempt to prove how on second thoughts it will be clear that Geneva cannot interfere with Britain's work in China. If the Cantonese will refer their difficulty to the League, the Union will be glad but the Union knows very well that with the League's partiality for the Peking Government the Cantonese will not be so foolish as to spoil their case when they know what the verdict will be. So the Union has but one course to follow, that of pointing out how incessantly Britain desires peace with China—with the help of her gun-boat policy.

The Prize of Delhi Scheme.

We have received from Mr. K. H. Vakil, Hon. Secretary of the Prize of Delhi Scheme, a brouchure which gives a succinct account of the origin of the proposals for the encouragement of Indian Art embodied in that scheme and the measure of public support it has received. Since the scheme was mooted by the non-official committee, Government have published a Note on a Central Art Institute in Delhi which, for the first time recognises the national importance of proper facilities to enable Indian artists to attain their full development. The Government proposals, satisfactory though they are in some respects, are inadequate to meet the national requirements of Indian Art and the brochure which Mr. Vakil has published shows how their defects can be remedied. Mr. Vakil is proceeding to Delhi to enlist the support of the members of the Central Legislature for the scheme and we trust the latter will not miss an excellent opportunity of doing real service to Indian Art.

In Right Earnest.

Judging by the circulars the Chairman and the Secretary of the Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation have issued, the Chairman addressing the landlords who rent the Municipal school buildings and the Secretary exhorting the supervising agency and the teachers to observe strict economy in expenditre, one can say that the Schools Committee is in right earnest about retrenchment. Its strenuous efforts in this direction may effect a reduction in the expenditure side of the educational budget of the Corporation, but retrench howsoever it may it cannot carry on its noble work of establishing compulsory and primary education in the city without the Government contribution, which is unjustly withheld from it. The Chairman of the Schools Committee appeals to the landlords "to make a substantial reduction in the present amount of the rent." Landlords are proverbially hard-hearted but a mention in the circular of the fact that "rents have gone down very much in the city" may induce them to think of reduction, from fear that their tenants can now go elsewhere.

ANOTHER GOVT. DEFEAT.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' "BOND OF SLAVERY."

MR. ACHARYA'S MOTION FOR CUT CARRIED.

SNAIL'S PACE PROGRESS IN ASSEMBLY.

In the Assembly, on Friday, Mr. Acharya's motion for a cut, raising the grievances of the subordinate railway staff was moved. It was supported by Col. Gidney, who charged the railway administration with lack of human sympathy and exploitation of the position of some subordinates, and after referring to the service bond exacted by the railway authorities which he characterised as "slavery bond," urged the revision of the rules of the railway service. Messrs Goswami and Joshi also supported the motion. Mr. Acharya's motion was pressed to a division and carried by 54 votes to 47.

Our Special Representative draws attention to the slow progress made by the Assembly upto now. Out of about 130 cuts motions for only 10 cuts have been covered, and it is feared the House will hardly reach the 30th cut motion before this (Saturday) evening. The remaining cut motions will automatically drop.

"RY. BOARD GRANT" PASSED WITH CUTS OF RS. 98.

(From Our Special Representative.)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 25.

After a break of six years in his magnificent practice which meant a colossal sacrifice in the cause of India, Pandit Motilalji had gone to Allahabad to appear in the High Court in behalf of an important brief. It is certain that his colleagues at the Allahabad Bar will thrice welcome him and, perhaps, they might not easily allow him once again to part company with them. But, however, Panditji will come back and with illustrious distinctions lead the Swarajists in the Assembly from success to success.

"RATIONALIST PARTY."

The mentioning of leading brings me to the topic of leadership and parties. There have, uptil now, been many parties and innumerable leaders. In fact there has been a veritable plethora of them. They have come, and still they come, and now Dr. Gour wishes to form another Party not in the country, but in the Assembly. It would go by the name of the "Rationalist Party" In this move, there possibly cannot be the earnest of Prometheus but only the discretion of a Pilate, and I say: can Goliath go to war against David?

Before I come to record today's proceedings I wish to mention about a storm in a tea cup. Lady Blackett invited all the members of the Assembly and of the Council of State to tea on the 26th. The Swarajist members accepted the invitation. After all it was not an official function, and they agreed that the wife of an official is not an official, so they accepted it. But now they have been ordered not to attend the tea. This is a very perverse fiat, and many members are resenting it. Of course, bold men like Dewan Chamanlal have spoken out their minds. However, a majority of them are forced to seek solace from the example of the drum-driven cattle. If the Swarajists talk of obstruction it means only the non-acceptance of a lady's tea.

TOO SLOW PROGRESS.

There are some 130 cuts on the Railway Demands and all these have to be covered before tomorrow evening, but still the House has just covered the first ten cuts; and at this rate they can hardly reach up the 30th cut before the close of this week. In that case all the remaining cuts would automatically drop. There is a great danger indeed in resorting to this rate of Snail's progress. It only shows that the members have very poor notions of practical business. Of course, they are all not the dreamers in the land of the lotus-eaters. Only they do not believe that brevity is the soul of wit. After all the talk, only one important information emerged. The Government do not propose to constitute a committee of inquiry into the grievances of the railway subordinate employees. This attitude of the Government is certainly most indefensible. No one can defend it especially in the light of the Assembly's resolution of 1925. In trying to defend the indefensible Sir Charles made a poor show although he was quite profuse with sweet reasonableness. However, that may be we would all of us heartily agree with Sir Charles when he expressed the opinion that we should raise the standard of living, for in that way alone lies the positive corrective to all our economic ills.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

NEW DELHI, Feb. 25.

The Legislative Assembly met this morning and resumed discussion on the 'cut' proposed by Mr. Acharya, raising the grievances of the subordinate railway staff.

At question time, Sir Charles Innes, in reply to Sir Victor Sassoon and Mr. G. D. Birla, said that Government recognised the desirability of publishing, as soon as possible, the Textile Tariff Board's Report, but they considered it essential that their decision on the more important of the Board's recommendations should be announced at the time of the publication of the Report Sir Victor asked if there was any hope of publication of the Report before the end of the current session.

The Commerce Member regretted that it was not possible to fix a definite date at present.

The Commerce Member said that Government would do their best to do so.

Mr. Chalmers (Tea-Planter in Assam) was cheered as he advanced to take the oath of allegiance.—A. P.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 25.

Discussion was then resumed on Mr. M. K. Achary's motion for 'cut' to raist the question of the alleged grievaces of the subordinate railway employees.

Sir Basil Blackett, on a point of order, drew the attention of the President, to the rule under which the Governor-General allowed only two days for the discussion of any one demand.

The President said that he had received no intimation from the Governor-General to that effect, and that the House was at liberty to go on with the discussion for more than two days, in respect of any one demand.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION ON RAILWAYS.

Mr. Ranga Iyer, continuing his unfinished speech of yesterday, stressed on the racial discrimination shown on the railways. He quoted the views of Rai Sahib Chandika Prasad of Ajmer, as President of the last Railwaymen's Federation, and statistics from the administration reports showing in very excessive proportion of Anglo-Indian getting a better treatment, but he wanted that Indians also should be raised to that level. He appealed to the retiring Railway Member to show a gesture of conciliation.

Sir George Paddison, opposing the motion for the 'cut' spoke about the relations which should exist between employers and employees. He emphasised that the worst thing they could do, was to discuss the real grievances of employees in a general way. On the floor of the House. A roving commission like the one demanded, would merely bring about a long list of grievances and raise hopes in the minds of labourers and employees.

A BOLD OF SLAREIS.

Colonel Gidney, said that grievances existed on all the railways and in every rank. First of all, a service bond was required by the railways, though none was required by the other Departments of Government. The service bond was really a "bond of slavery" under which service was terminable at a month's notice.

A European member: The Railways are business concerns.

Col. Gidney: No. They are State railways.

LACK OF HUMAN SYMPATHY.

Col. Gidney charged the railway administration with lack of human sympathy and exploitation of the position of some subordinates who filled acting appointments without adequate salary. The G. I. P. he said, was using th eservices of subordinates to hold acting appointments of officers in many cases, "so that money saved by sweating this labour might be utilised for paying higher salaries to higher officials" He urged the revision of the rules of the railway service. He said that though Anglo-Indians were statutory natives of India, Indianisation was affecting them too. He supported Mr. Acharya's motion demanding a commission of enquiry because "there must be a genuine appellate court of justice against injustice."

B.-N. RAILWAY AFFAIRS.

Mr. Goswami confined himself to demanding an enquiry into the grievances of the strikers on the B.-N. Railway. He pointed out that, while the Agent of the Railway was willing to enquire into the grievances, Sir T. Wynne, disregarding the Agent's wishes, went on issuing his own orders which led to a general strike. The Union was anxious to lay their case before a committee.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, drew the attention to the injustice shown to Indians by discrimination in favour of Anglo-Indians in the matter of appointments and salary. He asked if Sir Charles would agree to the appointments being made by the Public Services Commission. Last year, Sir Charles argued that Anglo-Indians had "inherited" railway experience. There

(Continued on page 12.)

RETREAT OF SUN'S TROOPS.

FOREIGNERS' MOVE FOR SAFETY.

CHANG'S TROOPS TO DEFEND SHANGHAI

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Shanghai.—Thousands of Shantung troops belonging to Chang Tsung Chang's army are arriving here to defend Shanghai. Chang Tsung Chang has now taken over the complete control of the province of Kiangsu. A few of Sun Chuan Fang's retreating forces arrived at Shanghai to-day from the front. All foreigners living more or less in isolated positions outside the extended Settlement limits are being brought in, in case of eventualities arising from the arrival of Sun's retreating troops. It is learned that there has been disturbance at the South Railway Station among Sun Chuan Fangites, but it has subsided and all is now quiet.—Reuter.

CHANG-TSO-LIN'S MOVE.

HANKOW TO BE BOMBARDED?

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Shanghai. —8,000 troops of Chang-tsun-chang are expected here to-night. More are coming from Tsingtao on board sixteen ships forming the Northern battle squadron, one of which is manned by White Russians. It is reported that the squadron will proceed to Hankow to cooperate in Chang-tso-lins operations against the Southerners by bombarding the city. The majority of Wu-pei-fu's subordinates are reported to have joined the Cantonese which will embarrass Chang-tso-lin's troops who are crossing Honan, but the latest reports show that the advance of the Northerners is progressing towards their objective, Hankow.—Reuter.

PROTECTIVE MEASURES.

DIPLOMATIC BODY'S DECLARATION.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Peking.—The diplomatic body has made a unanimous declaration that in the light of military events in the region of Shanghai which may at any moment have serious consequences for the safety of the life and property of their respective nationals, it is expected that the heads of armies of the conflicting parties involved will take all measures necessary to avoid incidents which would constrain the foreign authorities themselves to take measures indispensble for ensuring the safety of persons and the property of their nationals.

The French Minister has issued a similar declaration regarding the French Concession.—Reuter.

BRITISH TROOPS ON DEFENCE LINE

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Shanghai.—In view of the situation being created by the advent of an increasngly vast number of Chinese troops on the border of the settlement all available British troops are now occupyingg the outer defence line.—Reuter.

SHORT-LIVED STRIKE IN HANKOW.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Shanghai.—In one day, the general strike organised against the British in Hankow yesterday passed off quietly.—Reuter.

MORE AMERICAN DESTROYERS REACH SHANGHAI.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Shanghai.—Three American destroyers have arrived in Shanghai from Manila.—Reuter.

AGREEMENT REGARDING KIUKIANG SETTLEMENT.

RUGBY, Feb. 22.

Asked for further information about the agreement respecting the British Concession at Kiukiang, Mr. Locker Lampson, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs stated in the House of Commons that this Agreement was signed at Hankow on February 19. It was on similar lines to that relative to the Concession at Hankow. It provided also that if any direct losses due to the action or culpable negligence of agents of the Nationalist Government were suggested by the British subjects during the recent disturbance at Kiukiang such losses would be compensated by the Nationalist Government. Mr. O'Malley was not proceeding to Kiukiang to discuss the question of compensation with the British Consul there.—B. O. W.

KIUKIANG CONCESSION SETTLEMENT

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Hankow.—Mr. O'Malley has left for Kiukiang to arrange some matters with regard to the Settlement of the Concession question. Reuter.

INDIA NAVY BILL.

INTRODUCED IN COMMONS.

2ND READING COMES UP ON MARCH 2.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Lord Winterton introduced in the House of Commons, the Government of India (Indian Navy) Bill to amend the Government of India Act with a view to facilitating provision for the Indian Navy and make consequential amendments in the Naval Discipline Act. The second reading will come up on 2nd March.—Reuter.

REORGANISING COLLIERIES.

MILLION STERLING SCHEME.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Mr. W. M. Morris, "Henry Ford of the British motor industry", has formulted a scheme estimated to involve a million sterling to negotiate purchases and development of collieries in the Forest of Dean with a view to reorganising collieries on an amalgamation basis. A private company to be known as "Morris Collieries Limited" has been registered with a minimum capital of £20,000 and it is proposed to issue debentures to provide a capital for the development of the scheme. The company has already purchased a thousand-acre concession.—Reuter's Special.

MOSCOW PAPER ON BRITISH NOTE.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Moscow.—Referring to the "intolerable tone of the British note" the 'Izvestia'" declares that it misses mark. It contains no specific charges justifying either its presentation or threat to abrogate the trade Agreement or even severance of diplomatic relations.. Regarding the charge against the politicians of the Soviet calling a world revolution, it claims that the Soviet has never undertaken to prevent Russian individuals or members of Government voicing on Soviet territory their firm belief in an inevitable world revolution.—Reuter.

S. AFRICAN RESOLUTION.

LALA LAJPATRAI NOT TO MOVE

NEW DELHI, Feb. 25

Lala Lajpatrai in a statement to the Associated Press announces that "at a meeting of the leaders of the three Indian non-official parties of the Assembly this afternoon it was decided that in the absence of any definite news from South Africa as to what the opinion of Indians in South Africa on this settlement is, we should not move any resolution in the Assembly for the present.—A. P.

LOBBY CONVERSATIONS.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 25.

Lobby conversations during the lunch interval indicated a movement in favour of abandoning the idea of discussing the South African Agreement and withdrawing the resolution of which Lala Lajpat Rai had given notice yesterday.—A.P.

NEW MEMBER FOR VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

SIR GEORGE RAINY'S APPOINTMENT

NEW DELHI, Feb. 24.

It is officially announced that Sir George Rainy has been appointed to succeed Sir Charles Innes as member of the Governor General's Executive Council.—A. P.

Sir George Rainy, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.I.E., enter the Indian Civil Service in 1899, serving as Assistant Magistrate and Collector and then as Under-Secretaryy to the Bengal Government from 1904 to 1906. He was Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce and Industry Department from 1906 to 1909 and did some useful work. He acted as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department from 1916 to 1919, whence he was transferred as Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa, which post he held till 1923. Subsequently he was appointed as the President of the Tariff Board which recommended protection to the Tatas.

KING APPROVES APPOINTMENT

LONDON, Feb. 25.

H. M. the King has approved the appointment of Sir George Rainy, as member of the Executive Council of the Governor General of India in succession to Sir Charles Innes.—Reuter.

CRUSADE AGAINST BOLSHEVIKS

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Santiago.—In conformity with its intention of completely suppressing Communism the Chile Government has arrested all anarchist Bolshevik leaders, including members of Parliament, and suppressed the extreme newspapers. The arrested persons will probably we incarcerated in the Eastern Island to prevent the spreading of propaganda elsewhere.—Reuter.

STONE FOR BREAD.

FRESH BURDEN ON TAX-PAYER.

STAMP BILL PASSED.

NOMINATED AND MUSLIM MEMBERS IN GOVT. LOBBY.

The whole of Friday's sitting of the Bombay Legislative Council was devoted to the consideration of the Bill further extending the duration of the Stamp Act and adding a fresh burden on the tax-payer. The introduction of the Bill was strongly opposed by all the popular groups, but thanks to reprehensible wire-pullings by officials, the majority of the Muslim members voted with the Government, the majority of the nominated members, of course, trooping in the Government lobby as in duty bound. Protest was made against the manner in which pressure was being openly exercised on some members to vote for the Bill.

OFFICIAL PRESSURE ON NOMINATED MEMBERS.

There was a large gathering in the Council Hall when the Bombay Council met on Friday afternoon to discuss the Bill further to amend the Indian Stamp (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1922. The lobbies of the House were very busy with the brisk canvassing for votes, that was going on among the members. It being the first test of the Bombay Council, the Opposition parties were busy marshalling their forces for a telling onslaught.

In their party meetings, various groups in the Council had determined to oppose the Bill tooth and nail. The Bombay Council Nationalist Party with 22 membership, the United Council Nationalist Party including the Responsivists with 13 membership, and the Non-Brahmin Party with 11 membership had all combined, in their hour of trial, to reject the Bill.

The Finance Member's manner of introducing the Bill, was characterized by feelings of diffidence and insecurity. His defence at the close of the debate was really a poor show.

Though at times awfully dull, the debate as a whole was a pitched one. Messrs. Lalji Naranji, Shivadasani, R. G. Pradhan, Ginwalla, Pahaljani and many others denounced the Bill from the top of their voices and brilliantly tried to hit the nail to the counter.

The Minister of Education and Excise made feable efforts to put up a show and surprised their parties and the entire House with the completest metamorphosis of their political opinions.

The voting results were equally surprising. In spite of the unanimity of opposition, the popular parties had to suffer an ignominious defeat at the hands of the official bloc. All the nominated members and all the Mahomedans excluding one or two glorious exceptions voted with the Government and carried the day with them. There was a good deal of tug-of-war when the House was proceeding through the division. A Government official was believed to have pulled one or two nominated members from the 'Noes' lobby to the 'Ayes'' lobby. If it is a fact, surely it is extremely reprehensible. There are fairer ways of meeting an opponent.

The representatives of the Bombay Presidency were tried and found woefully wanting.

The Bill was finally carried through all its three readings to the great relief and jubilations of the Government and to the utter dismay and humiliation of the Presidencey.

There was a large attendance in the Council Hall on Friday afternoon when the Bombay Legislative Council met to discuss the bill further to amend the Indian Stamp (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1922. .....

When the President took his seat he called upon the Finance Member to move the bill further to amend the Indian Stamp (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1922.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Indian Stamp (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1922, was passed to enhance the Stamp Fees in certain cases for the purpose of increasing the revenue of Government. It was to remain in opertion for four years from the 1st April 1922, and, if at the end of that period the financial position still made it necessary, its life was to extended. A Bill making the Act permanent was introduced in the session of the Bombay Legislative Council which met in February 1926 but the Legislative Council agreed to an extension of the Act by one year only. The result of five years' experience has proved the necessity of the retention of the revised scale of fees which was enacted in the measure and it is, therefore, proposed to continue the Act. This will bring it into line with similar Acts in Madras, Bengal and the Punjab. Clause 3 of the Bill gives effect to this proposal.

The object of clauses 4, 5 and 6 is to make certain consequential amendments in the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, rendered necessary by the amendments made in that Act by the Indian Stamp (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1922, so as to bring the rates of stamp duty levied on the instruments referred to in clause 4 and 6 of the Bill to the level of the duty levied in respect of similar instruments under Bombay Act II of 1922.

Moving the bill, Sir Chunilul Mehta, the Finance Member made it out that the general condition of Presidency's finances was not satisfactory and any further diminution in the revenue would entail greater deficit in the budget. The working of the Act for the last five years had showed that no severe hardships were inflicted upon the residents of the Presidency. The duty under the Stamp Act was required to supplement the finances. The speaker assured that the amendments appended to the Act were only formal. The Act came into being in 1922 and it was meant for four years. It was going to lapse in April 1926 but his predecessor Sir Henry Lawrence, the ex-finance member, got from the House another year's lease of life for it. Sir Henry Lawrence had perhaps played a humorous or rather a mischievous trick in getting the life of the Act prolonged for a year only. He was perhaps going to see how his successor was going to deal with the fact. The speaker then traced the history of the Stamp duty and related how that duty was given to the provinces.

The Finance Member argued that it was in the interests of each province that a high rate of Stamp duty should be given to the Central Government in order to get high rates in the income-tax. It was to the benefit of the Presidency that it should get back a large portion of income-tax revenue.

NO GOOD IN REJECTION.

Continuing Sir Chunilal Mehta held that the House would be doing no service to the Presidency by rejecting the bill. The rejection would result in a loss of 20 lakhs of rupees to the Finances of the Presidency. The speaker informed the House that in Madras and Bengal Presidencies, the duties were as high as they would be in Bombay if the bill became law. The other presidencies had made the stamp duty permanent and their revenues on that item were stabilized. He informed the House that as soon as the stamp duty had become settled, it was going to be administered by the Central Government. The House would be doing no useful service to the tax-payer by throwing the bill out. The speaker objected to the idea that the tenure of the old bill should be increased by another year. He told the House that the stamp revenue would suffer immensely owing to the pressure of time. He submitted that the higher rate of stamp revenue was not equally reflected in the income tax. The speaker said he did not like to say what would be the consequences of the rejection of the bill but he would like to warn the House against those consequences. He hoped that the Council would not be so short-sighted as to defeat its own object. If the Council chose to differ from the speaker, they would have very seriously to consider the necessity of retrenching upon the balances. He further argued that the circumstances were certainly peculiar. 50 per cent. of the stamp revenue came from the city of Bombay alone. Districts contributed very small proportion only. He further refuted the charge that poor people would be hard it if the bill became law. He assured the House that nothing of that kind was meant in the proposal. Up to Rs. 200 there had been no increase proposed in the bill. The speaker vnally pleaded that the passing of the bill was of infinite importance especially in view of the negotiations that were going on between the Bombay Government and the er finally pleaded that the passing of the bill bill, he concluded, would land the Presidency into a loss of 20 lakhs of rupees and consequently the deficit in the budget would be 70 lakhs instead of 50 lakhs.

MOTION FOR POSTPONEMENT.

The President then read to the House a motion given by Mr. F. J. Ginwalla who had asked permission to move it. There was nothing in the rules to prevent Mr. Ginwalla from moving that motion. The President, therefore, accorded his permission. Mr. Ginwalla moved: "That the consideration of the bill should be postponed till the next session."

In support of his motion Mr. Ginwalla pointed out that motions were coming before the House for supplementary grants and cuts in expenditure. It was only wise on the part of the House to wait for a few days and determine the exact position of the Presidency's finances. The delay of three months would not cause any great harm to the policy of the Government.

The Finance Member intervened and told the House that he preferred the bill being moved and thrown out, to the postponement moved by Mr. Ginwalla. He again warned the House against the loss of 20 lakhs of rupees, which would immediately follow the rejection of the bill.

The postponement motion of Mr. Ginwalla was then put to vote and declared lost as the noes were louder than ayes. Mr. Ginwalla was pressing for a division when Mr. B. G. Pahaljani, the Leader of the Bombay Council Nationalist Party, of which Mr. Ginwalla is a member, intervened and requested Mr. Ginwalla not to press the division as the chances for its passing were very slender. Mr. Ginwalla's motion was consequently dropped.

COME WITH CLEAN CONSCIENCE.

Mr. H. B. Shivadasani (Surat District) in opposing the bill, held that for any taxation the Government had to approach the

(Continued on page 11.)

PENALISING THE INDIAN CONSUMER

WHAT PREFERENCE REALLY MEANS

MR. JAYAKAR'S SPEECH IN ASSEMBLY.

The following is a fuller report of Mr. M. R. Jayakar's speech in the Legislative Assembly in supporting the amendment of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta to the Steel Protection Bill:

As a member of the Select Committee, Sir, who has signed the Minority Report, I think it is due to the House that, representing the party that I do in this House, I should state clearly and briefly my views for the consideration of this Honourable House. I quite agree that out of the many objections which I raised in my speech when the Bill was before this House at an earlier stage, owing to the courtesy of the Honourable Sir Charles Innes one of my important points has been met by the insertion of the amendment which has since been introduced, empowering the Government to regulate the duty in case the prices of British steel come down.....

'EX CATHEDRA' STATEMENT.

I must own, Sir, that I feel that my Honourable friend Mr. Jinnah unduly laboured the point of Imperial preference and it did look like a case of protesting too much. Every speaker who has taken part in this debate on the side of Government has strained every nerve to convince us, which makes suspicions that this is not a preference of any kind, either Imperial or British. Speaker after speaker has gone into this question, but I feel that one or two points which have not yet been answered and which made us feel as if it was a question of preference, should be cleared. It may be, Sir that it is not Imperial preference in the sense that while goods of the 'same quality,' one coming from England and another coming from the Continent, they are preferred one over preference may not exist in this Bill. But the other. That kind of British or Imperial that is not stating the whole case. You cannot get away from the fact that in this Bill, Sir, there are two or three elements which look like preference. First of all, the Bill makes the country of origin, and not the quality of the goods the determining test. Secondly, if the Honourable Members will turn to page 54 of the Tariff Board's Report, they will see a table there which clearly shows that a higher duty is put on continental steel and there is prefcrential treatment given to British Steel as such. There is also a statement at page 58 that British goods have been given the benefit of a presumption, on a somewhat hypothetical basis, of being unalterable in their price, whereas continental goods are taken to be alterable in their price. To me this seems to be a case of an 'ex cathedra' statement not entirely justified by the evidence furnishde to us. Coming now to this aspect of the Bill, one cannot get away from the fact that, this Bill submits to unnecessary hardship the consumer in those parts of India where continental steel is wanted by him and where neither Tata Steel nor British steel penetrates. I am taking for my illustration those parts of India where these conditions co-exist, where Tatas do not cater and where British steel does not compete, where in fact it is not wanted, i.e., where the industries are such that the people are not concerned with building bridges like the Howrah Bridge in Calcutta or reservoirs as in places like Bombay, but have small infant industries like safes, trunks, locks, pots and pans for the poorest classes, which are all made from continental steel.

"IMPERIAL PREFERENCE WITH VENGEANCE."

I do not want, in our desire to protect Tatas, to leap from the frying pan into the fire. I should be very loath to see that by rushing through a Bill of this character we killed all these growing, nascent industries, which are just springing up in this country with the aid of continental steel, I am sure the House will agree that it ought to be our main care, that in trying to help one industry we do not cut at the root of another industry which requires our protection and vigilance in the same manner as the Tatas do. My question before the House, therefore, is, what is the justification for penalizing such consumers in places where Tatas do not penetrate, where they do not expect to do so for many more years, where Tatas' superior steel is not wanted, where British steel does not compete and is not in demand and where continental steel is very largely required for the poor man's purposes like pots, pans, and cheap trunks and where small trades of this description are growing up. Why should we penalize the consumer in provinces where these things co-exist? I have before me the views of a very eminent authority, on the Steel Industry Mr. Perin. We are often told that all the expert authority is on the other side. Fortunately, I have in my hand the account of an interview which was given by Mr. Perin in Bombay to the ever watchful editor of the "Indian Daily Mail." Hon'ble members will find the interview reported in the "Indian Daily Mail" of the 2nd February. Mr. Perin, Sir, as my Hon'ble friends must be aware, is a very expert consulting Engineer. I understand that the Tatas used to pay him a magnificent salary which must be the despair of most of us here. He belongs to the celebrated firm of Consulting Engineers in New York, Messrs. Perin and Marshall. He is perfectly disinterested and a man of very great authority on the Steel Industry, and I think I am justified in pitting that authority against that of Mr. Ginwalla and his colleagues. Asked as to what is the justification for penalising such consumers, Mr. Perin came out boldly and said "for the sake of the Empire," in other words for the sake of Imperial preference. The justification for such an unjust hardship is, according to Mr. Perin, not those economic grounds which have been urged before us, here or by Mr. Ginwalla and his colleague in their Report, but a bold and straightword admission that it is necessary to do so in the name of preference for the Empire. I am going to read Mr. Perin's own words to this House.

The Hon'ble Sir Charles Innes (Commerce Member) I just want to remind the House that Mr. Perin is an American, Sir.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar: That does not alter the fact that he is a great expert, and if Imperial Preference is to be carried to the extent of ignoring the opinions of all experts who are not British in origin, then my Hon. friends may reject Mr. Perin's weighty views because he is an American, as the Hon'ble Member for Commerce is seeking to do. This is really Imperial Preference with a vengence, Sir. The Tatas themselves did prefer Mr. Perin to English experts, that is perfectly clear and sufficient for my purpose. "Won't the preferential tariff in favour of British prejudice the Indian consumer" asked the interviewer. Mr. Perin said in reply, "Yes, in a small way. 'But then people belonging to an empire should certainly be able and willing to help each other in order to further their industrial position'"—a clear and straightforward answer. He does not deny the fact that the consumer in India is going to be penalised, but, says, it must be so for the sake of the Empire's good. I wish the Government were equally straightforward and said "Yes, we know the fact that the consumer is going to be penalised but we justify it on the ground that being a member of the British empire, he must suffer a little sacrifice in the interests of that Empire."

"THIN END OF WEDGE."

I can understand this language, Sir, clear and praise as it is although my answer then will be in the same terms that Pandit Motilal Nehru urged, though perhaps less strongly worded. Let us be self-governing members of the Empire, self-respecting limbs of its political organism and then these interchanges of commercial amenities will be certainly more numerous and more willingly undertaken than now. At present, India's position is like "Head, I win, tails, you lose." It is absurd to talk of any sacrifice for the Empire in our present degradation. There is no doubt, Sir, as Mr. Perin admitted that this is the only justification why we penalise the consumer in these parts of India. There is no other justification for penalising these infant industries except in the name of British preference. I will now leave this question and proceed a little further. Sir, my Honourable friend, Mr. Jinnah, read Mr. Lalji Naranji's speech. Sentiment does not enter into mathematics he says. But my friend did not tell my Honourable colleagues that the body of which Mr. Lalji Naranji was the President when he made the speech which Mr. Jinnah read from, viz., the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, has sent a wire to the Commerce Department of the Government of India, stating that this is 'the thin end of the wedge' and the Government are introducing British preference 'by the back door.' When Mr. Jinnah stated Mr. Lalji Naranji's view, I thought it was equally pertinent to point out the view of the body of which Mr. Lalji Naranji happened to be the President at the moment. Secondly, Sir, he referred to one Mr. Anandji. Honourable Members who sit next to me were perplexed by the frequent repetition of this name. Who is Mr. Anandji? they asked. I was reminded Sir of a case showing the great danger of constantly repeating unfamiliar names. I was once arguing before a sleepy judge of the Bombay High Court. It was a case of Teji Mandi transactions. I constantly used the word 'Mandi.' The Judge went to sleep with the words "Mandi" in his ear and after an hour he woke up and said "But who is this Mr. Mandi; is he a witness or a party?" Similarly, my friends in my vicinity asked "who is this Mr. Anandji." Well, Sir, Mr. Anandji is nothing more or less than a member of a firm in Bombay called Mulji Haridas and Co. I hold in my hand a representation made to Government by that firm, of whom Mr. Anandji is only a member. The corporate opinion of that partnership, Mulji Haridas and Co., of which Mr. Anandji, whom Mr. Jinnah resusciated from obscurity on this occasion, is a member, is this:

"That this Bill not only gives preference to the British Standard Steel but it imposes frightfully heavy duties on the Continental Steel which does not even enter into any competition with the British Steel."

Then they go on to develop the point, and ask the question which I am trying to urge upon my Honourable friends. Why should all these infant trades be killed by raising the Continental duties on goods which had not entered into competition with British or Tata steel. May I ask the Government "In whose interest are you doing all this?" You speak of protecting the Tatas only and not Britain. If so, what is the justification in raising the burden on the consumer where the Tatas do not enter into competition at all and are not likely to do so for another decade? You have frankly to admit either (1) that you are doing this in the future interests of the Tatas which may or may not materialize for 10 years more or (2) that you are doing it, plainly speaking, in order to hamper Continental trade in the interests of British trade. As against that, there is further the argument that British goods do not supply the quality of steel which is required in this market. But we are told, Sir, that considerations of "public safety" come in. This is sheer moonshine. Mr. Perin was further asked: "Is Continenal steel of inferior character put under the ban in England?" A very pertinent question, when India is asked to put under the ban such Continental steel to the detriment of her poorer classes. Mr. Perin was asked to give his experience in this matter?

Q: How do you explain the large imports of Continental steel into Britain if their quality is poor as compared to British steel?

A: Standard steel is not necessary for all purposes. Britain uses large quantities of steel of poorer quality in different manufactures. To think of using standard steel for those purposes would be waste of so much good steel.

Q: Why should we be asked to use standard steel for all purposes? Was the next query.

A: Mr. Perin said he would prefer not to answer the question."

"ABSURD ARGUMENT."

It is this answer, or rather the omission to answer which has been troubling me. These poor people don't want your sperior steel. Tatas will not give them inferior steel Britain will not give them inferior steel. What are they to do? Either starve or pay higher cost for nobody's good. This is the 'reductio ad absurdum' to which the whole case can be brought. I am sure, Sir, and I say so with all responsibility that the result of this Bill, if passed, will be to starve these poor industries for no fault of theirs, and for not India's benefit. It is something like the saying we have in Marathi. "The father does not allow me to beg, the mother does not feed me, with the result that I am starving." You will not give them the steel, neither the Tatas nor the British. You say use our superior steel for your inferior purposes. That means that for your pots and pans and kettles, use the Steel of which bridges are built. If I were to parody the argument, I should say "stock the Howrah Bridge steel in your kitchen." I submit, Sir, with great respect to Mr. Ginwalla and his supporters, that this is an absurd argument.

CENTRAL PROVINCES STAFF STRIKE.

B. N. R. AGENT'S COMMUNIQUE

CALCUTTA, Feb. 24.

In a communique issued to-day, the Agent of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway states that as a whole, the strike situation is much the same as it was yesterday except a distinct improvement in the Adra District. In certain sections in the Central Provinces, the lower grade traffc staff stopped work at a number of roadside stations. On the Katni branch, practically the staffs of all stations struck work on 22nd but with the exception of three stations, all of these have since returned to work.

The Kharagpur workshops report slight improvement in attendance to-day. All the passenger services were maintained, but most of the trains are running late except those from the East Coast section.

Essential goods services are being worked and on the section adjacent to Kharagpur, 14 goods trains were run to-day.—A. P.

144 C. P. C. PARTIALLY WITHDRAWN.

STRIKERS NON-VIOLENT BUT FIRM

KHARAGPUR, Feb. 24.

A statement issued by the Labouf Union Secretary says that at Nagpur, Gondia, Bilaspur, Purulia and Nainpur the strike is complete. The staff of many intermediate stations have also joined the strike. Everywhere the strikers are reported to be firm and peaceful.

The order under section 144 C.P.C. has been partially withdrawn. Meetings are allowed to be held between 7 and 11 in the morning. A deputation is proceeding to Delhi to interview the Government officials concerned.—A. P.

RAILWAY STRIKE SPREADS.

SEVERAL STATIONS AFFECTED

KHARAGPUR, Feb. 25.

The special correspondent of the Free Press of India at Kharagpur reports that the railway strike has affected the clerical and menial staffs of Bengpur, Narayangarh, Bakhrabad, Contai Road Station and seventeen other stations. About forty thousand people are already affected.

The strike is assuming increasingly larger proportion every day. The dislocation of traffic is serious. Goods service is suspended and there i a reduction of not less than fifty per cent. in the number of passengers.

Provisions are selling dear and the prices of other imported articles at Midnapore, Kharagpur, etc., are rising causing distress and discomfort.

COMPLETE STRIKE AT PURULIA.

The railway strike at Purulia is complete. Excepting the Station Master all the rest of the staff have struck work. Passenger trains via Adra and Purulia are, it is reported, running without lights and at unusual hours. At Anara junction also the strike is complete.

AT BILASPUR.

The railway staff at Bilaspur station have struck work.—Free Press.

KALYAN POWER HOUSE

MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA'S OPPOSITION

NEW DELHI, Feb. 24.

(From Our Special Representative).

It must be said to the credit of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta that he has been taking a very definite attitude of opposition to the Kalyan Power House Scheme in the Railway Finance Committee. He stoutly opposed that measure, and in doing so, he warned the members that in cas that superfluous and white elephant rearing scheme were to come into operation, ultimately, the taxpayer will have to waste three crores of his money. In spite of it that item is coming up for voting. Mr. Mehta has tabled for its entire rejection, but this motion may not be reached at all, because of the numerous and tedious one rupee cuts. If the motion is not reached, then Rs. 40 lakhs will be granted. In that case, none can blame Mr. Mehta He has done his best.

MR. VAIDYA'S QUESTIONS DISALLOWED.

WEAVERS AND GAMBLING.

NAGPUR, Feb. 25.

It is understood that Mr. K. P. Vidya's questions relating to the failure of crops in the Central Provinces affecting almost all business and especially causing unemployment in that class to a considerable extent and asking if Government is aware that many weavers in Nagpur and Umreth have been wholly ruined because of satta gambling in Nagpur have been disallowed under Standing Orders 12 (1).—Free Press.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Sir Victor and Lady Warrender arrived at Government House Bombay on Friday.

H.H. the Maharaja of Baria, Mr. H. L. Painter, Sir Narasimha Sarma and Kumar Shri Naharsinhji of Baria lunched at Government House Bombay.

Lady Wilson attended the Purdah party given by H.H. the Maharani of Rajpipla on Friday.

HON. MR. TAMBE'S ASSURANCE.

C. P. GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS STRIKERS

NAGPUR, Feb. 25.

The Bengal-Nagpur Raiway strike has affected more departments and the clerks in the District Commercial Office and the transhipment department and coaching clerks have also joined the strike. Loco sheds clerks and goodsclerks have also struck work since yesterday.

There is almost complete strike on the Nagpur-Chindwara setion and Messrs. Giri and Mukundlal Sarkar have gone to Nainpur where partial strike has been declared.

At a strikers' meeting at Itwari, held last night, Mr. Giri announced that the Home Member, the Hon. Mr. Tambe, had given him an assurance that Government will not interfere in the strike so long as the strikers remain peaceful. It is understood that Government have decided not to help the railway authorities in ejecting the strikers from the railway quarters.—Free Press.

PROF. WADIA'S MANIFESTO.

EDUCATIONIST-PURE AND SIMPLE.

Prof. P. A. Wadia requests the graduate voters to support him at the Bombay University by-election caused by Dr. Paranjpye's resignation. In his letter to the voters, he says:—

"I have been working as a Professor since 1903; I have served in turn at the Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, at the Elphinstone College, at the Deccan College, Poona, and now for the last 13 years at the Wilson College, Bombay. I have been a member of the University Senate for 17 years. I have served on the Syndicate for the last ten years and I have been Dean of the Faculty of Arts for the last two years. I have been connected with various other University bodies as chairman or member. I have been in touch with University work for nearly a generation, and I believe I shall be of some use to this Presidency at a time when the Bombay Legislative Council will be considering the reform of the University.

"I am standing as an educationist, with the single object of serving the cause of education, without any communal or party bias."

HEAVY SNOWFALL AND STORM AT SIMLA.

COMMUNICATIONS WITH DELHI CUT OFF.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 25.

For three days, Simla has been cut off from Delhi, and telephonic communications have only now been restored. There was a very heavy snow on Wednesday, accompanied by a violent storm. A large tree fell on the electric wires, and on the 23rd, no electric lights or heaters could be utilised in the station.

The weather has now cleared, but there is five or six feet of snow over the Mahasu ridge, and the temperature has been ranging between 25 and 38 degrees.—A. P.

CRUISER FOR "MORAL EFFECT."

AMERICAN REINFORCEMENTS TO NICARAGUA

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Washington.—Sir Esme Howard formally notified the State Department to-day that Cruiser "Colombo" would arrive at Corinto on Saturday. He added that the warship had been sent for the sake of "moral effect its presence might have" but in no circumstances would the British naval forces be landed.

Sir E. Howard's communication crossed the memorandum of the State Department to British Embassy assuring the British Government that American naval forces on Nicaraguan Waters would extend all proper protection and assistance to the British and other foreign nationals in Nicaragua.

It is now learned that Sir E. Howard sent a note to the State Department on 19th February drawing attention to the menace to British lives and properties in Nicaragua and pointing out that Britain looked to United States to give Britons in Nicaragua the same protection as the Americans.

President Kellogg replied that United States would give Britons such protection as "may be possible and proper under the circumstances."

It is understood that Sir E. Howard's representations were largely responsible for the sending of strong American reinforcements to Nicaragua.—Reuter.

"COLOMBO" DESPATCHED TO MANAGUA

LONDON, Feb. 24.

The British cruiser "Colombo" attached to West Indies station has been despatched to Managua.—Reuter.

DE PINEDO'S ARRIVAL

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Pernambuco.—De Pinedo has arrived here.—Reuter.

NAZIR ALI FOR SUSSEX.

Those who have followed the doings of the M. C. C. team in India with close attention will have become familiar with the name of Nazir Ali, for he has played successfully against the touring side in Lahore, Bombay, and Calcutta, writes "Th Gentleman in Black" in "Athletic News". At the moment his doings are invested with unusual interest, for it is stated on excellent authority that efforts, which promise to succeed, are being made to induce him to come to England and qualify for Sussex by residence

The news will not, of course, be welcomed by everyone—that would be too much to expect—for there is a strong feeling in many quarters against engaging the services of overseas cricketers of established reputation. Still, if any outery is raised it is not likely to be so pronounced as in the case of Ponsford.

At the same time it is distinctly probable that before Nazir Ali's career of usefulness is over official Test matches between England and India will have to be inaugurated; and in that event Nazir's assistance to the land of his birth might well be lost through his association with county cricket.

Nazir Ali, who must not be confused with his brother Wazir Ali, is a Mahomedan of Jullundur, and ranks as an all-round player. He is a good batsman and a sound field, but his chief asset seems to be his bowling, which is fast, with a late swing.

In two matches against us his attack was quite impressive, for he took seven wickkets for 114 runs in a total of 285 at Lahore, and six for 128 in one of 324 at Bombay. In the former game all our first three men were caught off him in the slips by Captain Mallinson.

So far, the highest innings he has played against the English bowling have been only 30 and 25 not out, his average being but 11.57. Still, in explanation of the modest record it should be remembered that he had a strong attack to contend with and also had much work with the ball to do himself. For Mahomedans against Europeans at Lahore last year he made his presence felt in no uncertain manner, taking seven wickets in an innings, and making a score of 105.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CURRICULUM.

(Continued from page 8).

present methods of teaching and examination and the present meaningless curriculum would emphatically answer in the negative. We can, certainly, expect much better results with much less effort if teaching and examination methods and the courses were changed.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF EXAMINERS.

As I am here mainly concerned with the courses of studies I shall consider them in some detail. At each of the F.Y.A. and Inter-Arts Examinations there are three papers in Compulsory English. (1) Prose (2) Poetry and (3) Rapid Reading and Composition. The first two papers are purely literary and only in the third, what we may call the teaching of practical English, finds some place. The teaching of the first two papers does not help at all towards the teaching of practical English. In our University the ways of examiners control the method of teaching in the Colleges and I may begin a consideration of the question by a fairly long extract from the Calcutta University Commission's report:

"I think this weakness (in vocabulary and grammar) is explained by a review of the type of question papers set in English from the Matriculation Examination onward in the Calcutta University. Such papers may be fairly set to students whose mother-tongue is English but seem quite inappropriate for candidates to whom English is a foreign language, with the grammar and vocabulary of which they are still more or less imperfectly acquainted. I do not understand how a student who has not sufficient proficiency in English to write a few original sentence with idomatic correct English, can be expected to have formed a critical taste in English literature. Therefore the answers which the students give to the numerous questions on literary criticism which appear in the English Examinations must be mere echoes of the opinion of others, which have been 'crammed' for the occasion. I would suggest that due recognition should be given to the fact that English really is a foreign language to the students." (Evidence of Mr. Jenkins quoted p. 403, Report of the Calcutta University Commission, Vol. I.)

This describes fairly accurately what is happening at present in our University. It is said that the teaching of the bare text is sterile; the emphasis should be laid not on the language but the matter, the ideas. This is so much to the good and the cultural value of the books would be brought out much better by this method. But, unfortunately it is necessary that the students should, to begin with, understand the English of the text. This in the large majority of cases they do not easily understand. However, with our method of examinations it is not necessary that they should follow the texts. What they have merely to do is to guess a few "likely" questions and get the answers by heart. If they can't guess themselves there are our hoardes of annotators to do it for them. The craze for what is called "General Questions" is so predominant that an incredible amount of "general" information bearing on the text is expected of the students; and for the average student there is no possible way out except to cram it from standard annotations.

(To be Continued).

IF MR. MODY PULLS WITH THE REST

(BY D. N. UKUM.)

(With apologies to the Unknown Author).

I don't care if his best days are over,
Or whether he's just done his best,
I need him in all my travels.....
The horse that can pull with the rest.

Though a horse may be stout and more steady,
I don't like his kind for my own,
Unless he can pull with the others
On the load that he can't pull alone.

A horse that can pull well in harness
Just any odd time that he's asked,
Is the kind that I'd pick from the others
To put to the most steady task.

There are men in this world that are like them,
Who feel that they're doing their best.
If only they knew how much better
They work when they pull with the rest.

And that is the reason you'll find
A man who climbs steady and slow,
Has gained all his knowledge and power
Because he first learned when to go.
Don't envy SAK who is above you,
For the place he has given his best,
But try all your mite and you will reach him,
By learning to pull with the rest.

There are plenty of steps for the climbers,
But sturdiest, surest and the best,
Are the steps that you take when you're trying
And learning to pull with the rest.

Let me draw your attention, Mr. Mody to the weekly Sermon of Kiwanis Club, Baltimore, U.S.A.:—

"Courtesy is the one medium of exchange which is accepted at par by the best people of every country on the globe. It is cloaked in reasonable and business-like expression; the embellishment that adds tone and harmony to matter-of-fact routine; the oil which lubricates the machine of commercial good fellowship and promotes the smooth-running of the many units in an organization. And, after all, Courtesy is but giving of Thanks."

Extend courtesy. Why deprive SAK of a civic address....Think this over.

When you feel unkindly toward Sakalatvala.....When your heart is full of resentment.....stop and take a personal inventory.

There are always two sides to a situation. You are not all wrong, and if this be true, is it not reasonable to assume that the man you dislike is not all wrong?

No person on earth can do good work with a single head full of unkind thoughts and two hands that are closed like fists.

Let the Progressivists stop throwing stones at Sakalatvala's creed which they do not themselves understand.

ADVICE TO WORKERS TO ORGANISE.

MADRAS, February 25.

Over 2,000 labourers of Madras assembled at their Union premises this evening to hear Mr. Saklatwala's address. "Sak" was received with enthusiastic cheers and began his address after a few words of formal introduction. He spoke as usual on the miserable conditions of Indian labour and contrasted it with conditions of labour in the West, where social reform, legislation and amenities, unemployment benefits and old age pensions mitigated the hard lot of labourer.

There is a great warfare more cruel than that waged with fire-arms and bullets between the rich and the poor all the world over. Almost all of our leading politicians, including Mahatma Gandhi, do not care for Indian labourers." (Cries of No, no; some confusion ensued). Mr. Saklatwala repeated the sentiment and loud cries of "Mahatma Gandhi Ki-Jai" were raised. Quiet was then restored, and "Sak" proceeded with his address. He warned that as Labour in the West was agitating for its rights, English Capital was looking to India for cheap labour and that Indians should not allow themselves to be exploited. "Organise yourself," he concluded, and "you will earn rupees five a day."—Free Press.

"SAK" REACHES MADRAS

MADRAS, February 25.

The Calcutta Mail by which Mr. Shapurji Saklatwala, M.P., arrived here today was nearly an hour late, but the crowd which had gathering to welcome him, waited patiently. As soon as the train arrived, there was a rush on the platform and Mr. Saklatwala, on alighting from the train, was garlanded amidst cries of "Saklatwalia Ki-Jai" by the Labour leaders.—Free Press.

A NOTABLE TRIUMPH.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

The "Westminster Gazette" in a leader signalises the South African Indian agreement as a notable triumph of imperial statesmanship. The paper says that the reception given to the agreement in both South Africa and India is a good omen that it will eventually lead to a complete

ORGANISATION OF LABOUR.

WHAT IMPEDES ITS GROWTH.

EMPLOYERS' U. SYMPATHETIC ATTITUDE.

MR. BAKHALE'S EXPERIENCES.

We give below extracts from an excellent article on the subject contributed by Mr. R. R. Bakhale, a member of the Servants of India Society and General Secretary of the Bombay Textile Labour Union to the January number of the "Social Service Quarterly":—

Those of us who took some part in the general strike of the textile workers in Bombay in 1925 and carried on, with the active help of some workers, relief activities for about a month, were so much impressed with their enthusiasm and earnestness, that we imagined that by the utilization of that enthusiasm and earnestness a strong and powerful textile workers' organisation could be started to the lasting benefit of the workers. With that object in view, attempts were made to amalgamate such of the small unions as were then existing and functioning, if at all, feebly owing to the weakness inherent in small organisations and form a new body which would cater for the needs of most of the textile workers in the city of Bombay. The attempts became fairly successful and the Bombay Textile Labour Union came into existence on January 1, 1926. The collections which the Union received month by month by way of subscriptions from the workers justified in a great measure the confidence with which the Union officers began their work. This created hopes in us that in about a year's time the Union would attain a position such as it was expected it would during the strike period. But after five or six months, the collections became, in the first instance, stationary for some time and then began to fall. At the close of the year the Union found that throughout that period it maintained an average paying membership of 6,000, although its members' register showed the strength at a little over 9,000. Thus we began with 4,000 and ended with 6,000—an increase of 50 per cent. in one year.

SLOW PROGRESS.

While it cannot be said that this result is either disheartening or disappointing or even discouraging, it must be confessed that it did not bear out in full the hopes entertained by some of us in the 1925 strike or in the beginning of the Union's career. Perhaps our hopes were too wild or we were too sanguine or we did not adequately realise the difficult nature of the work we were about to undertake; or it was the combination of all these factors. Whatever the cause may be, the experience of one year's working of the Union gave food for serious thought and it might perhaps be interesting or even profitable to those of us, engaged in the work of labour organisation, to attempt to analyse the experience and find out the factors that make the progress of labour organisation slow and halting.

HOSTILITY OF EMPLOYERS.

The two factors that first strike an organiser, when he starts on his mission, as impeding the progress of labour organisation, are the unfriendly—I do not use the word hostile although it may not be an improper or harsh word to use—attitude of the employers and the illiteracy of the working classes. Where these do not exist—but such cases are unfortunately too few—the work of organisation has thrived and progressed in a splendid manner. I can recall to my mind only one instance of this type and it is that of the All-India Postal and R. M. S. Association which, with its well-knit provincial, district and local associations, has the unique distinction of being the most highly organised union in India. Here the postal staff is what may be called educated and the postal authorities are not only friendly but are sympathetic to the Association. And what is the result? By bringing constant pressure upon the authorities and presenting their case in sober and businesslike manner, the Association has not only succeeded in removing some of the glaring grievances of its members but has secured some betterment of the conditions of service and scales of pay for them. Where the employers' attitude is unfriendly or hostile but where the workers are literate and, in some cases, educated, the result is very nearly the same as that which obtains in the cases where both the causes—the employers' hostility and the workers' ignorance—operate. I can give an illustration. We had a fairly strong union of the G. I. P. Railway staff with a journal of its own; but the G. I. P. Railway authorities took all along such a hostile attitude towards the union that they would not even acknowledge its letters, what then to say of redress of grievances and recognition of the union? The result was the gradual disintegration of the union which may, it is feared, result in its total extinction.

IGNORENCE OF LABOUR.

If this is the case with such organisations the members of which have received the benefit of education, know the value of organisation and have reaped some benefits out of the union's activities, one can imagine the tremendous difficulties in the work of organising illiterate and ignorant people whose masters are hostile. In such cases, there is greater room for intimidation, harrassment and ill-treatment; even assaults are not uncommon. I have been hearing of such complaints from the members of unions such as those of railway workshops, the Port Trust, docks, "menial" servants and the like, although I cannot claim to possess first-hand knowledge about them. But I can speak with some knowledge about the textile workers. I admit that the Bombay Millowners' Association and even some individual millowners have publicly stated that they are not against the workers organising themselves and I have no ground to challenge their statement. I further admit that the Millowners' Association and most individual mill agents and managers with whom I had to deal, acknowledged the letters sent through our Union and sent replies; some even called the Union officers for interviews. But when you come to scan the tone and the nature of the replies received and the action taken on the workers' grievances, then you can see the real mind of the employers. It is here that they—barring a few honourable exceptions—betray their unfriendliness and, in some cases, hostility.

WORKERS VICTIMISED.

It is my painful experience that the statements made by the workers about their grievances such as dismissals, assaults, withholding of wages, etc., are almost invariably challenged by the managers of the authority of information supplied to them by their subordinate officers. Where both the parties are brought together, there is a marked tendency of upholding the version of the subordinate officers. I have noticed cases of workers being marked for special treatment owing to their being members of the union; I have cases of workers being refused re-employment owing to their having taken part in the last strike and in the organisation of the union; I have cases of the union members being dismissed under one pretext or another; I have cases of gratuity being refused to the workers on the ground that their applications came through the union; and I known of cases in which the head jobbers and jobbers, when approached by the union members about some difficulties in their work, had asked them to go to the union for solving those difficulties. Intimidation we find in an ample measure; and I mayciten glaring instance. From one of the mills, the union was getting for four or five months Rs. 150 by way of subscription; that is, it was having 600 members from that mill. Then came a new manager who began to walk about in the departments with a revolver and a stick and, with his theatrical gestures, began to warn the workers about their production I heard not a small number of complaints of assaults at his hands. These performances came to be copied, in a lesser degree by his subordinate staff. The poor workers got so much terrorised that they were mightily afraid of even uttering the name of the union, to say nothing of collecting subscriptions. Our collections from that mill have practically ceased. I know this is an extreme case; but I want to emphasise that by practising such methods or others of less severity, the employers cannot say that they sympathise with working class organisations.

DISMISSAL WITHOUT NOTICE.

With the aid of adequate legal protection, the organiser's task may become much easier in inducing the workers to join the unions. He can take legal aid for the redress of such grievances which the employers may refuse to set right privately. But this he cannot do because the legal protection in India is so meagre and inadequate. I can cite a few instances to illustrate my point. It is common knowledge that the workers are frequently dismissed without notice and at times without assigning any reasons. But if the workers remain absent for a day or two owing to illness or other domestic difficulties or if they leave service and join a new one, the question of notice is brought forward by the employers and, on that ground, their earned wages are forfeited. Not being a lawyer myself, I do not know whether the law of notice is not binding upon the employers in summarily discharging their workers; but I am told that the decisions of the courts vary on this point, namely, whether the piece workers are entitled to one month's notice before they are discharged. But whatever the law may be, it only stands to common sense that the law should be binding on both sides. If the employers are not bound to give notice before discharge in the case of piece-workers, the latter also must be equally free to leave service whenever they like.

LEGAL REFORM NECESSARY.

But what is the present position? While the employers discharge their men without notice, the workers are expected to give notice before leaving service; otherwise their wages are declared to have been forfeited. So the worker stands to lose both ways. The present law does not help him. Secondly, there is the law of forfeiture which is responsible for great financial loss to the workers. If a worker remains absent without gularity, you may give him reasonable punishment; and if he persists in his irregularity, you may perhaps dismiss him. But why do you deprive him of the wages actually earned by him? In such cases, the present law does positive harm to the workers. Moreover, it may be noted that there is no regular system of granting and recording leave of absence to the employees in mills. Thirdly, there is at present no law in the country fixing the minimum wage of the workers; nor is there any machinery for fixing the rates of piece-workers. We very often hear of the wages being reduced or the rates being cut down. Had we some statutory provision, the workers' organisations would have been able to do something. Fourthly, there is to-day no law for investitories and workshops. Fifthly, there is no which occur only too frequently in our factories and settling the industrial disputes law in the country to-day which controls and regulates the system of fines in organised industries and trades. The authorities have the fullest discretion to fine their workers to any extent they like. It is only now that the Government of India have begun to consider whether they should have any legislation on the lines of the Truck Acts in England. Sixthly and lastly, there is at present no legal protection to the trade unionists from civil and criminal liability who are compelled to take part in just and legitimate strikes. I know the recently passed Indian Trade Unions Act gives some protection to the registered trade unions; but it is, in the first place, meagre and, in the second place, the Act has not yet come into operation. It will thus be seen that the absence of adequate legal protection plays a great part in hindering the growth of the trade union movement.

PUBLIC INDIFFERENCE.

Now comes the question of the attitude of the public and as to whether it in any way affects the growth of the movement. My own feeling in the matter is that the general attitude of the public is one of indifference, although some active sympathy oozes out from time to time. We have our national political bodies in the country; but they have, I am afraid, done precious little in giving a helping hand to the workers. It may be that they cannot actively take up the work of organising labour; but they can, if they have the will, financially help such bodies as are doing the work of labour organisation. In the 1925 strike of the textile workers in Bombay, the public which was convinced of the injustice inflicted upon the workers by the reduction of wages gave very meagre contributions to the strike fund while over Rs. 40,000 came from European working class organisations. In the last Legislative Assembly, the Maternity Benefit Bill was defeated and the amendments, safe-guarding the interests of labour, to the Steel Protection Bill were ruled out of order on one occasion, and when they were admitted on the second occasion, they were defeated! These illustrations reflect the tendency of the public mind and one would only wish that the sooner it is changed the better.

PROPAGANDISTS WANTED.

What are then the remedies which will reduce the difficulties in the work of labour organisation to the minimum and develop the growth of the trade union movement? Some remedies can be suggested; but the difficulty is that it will take some time before the full effect of those remedies is seen. But that should not deter us from pressing those remedies before the authorities and the public and carry on ceaseless propaganda till they are adopted. The beginning has got to be made some day and the sooner it is made, the better. I shall first take only such remedies as can be adopted without much difficulty. The first is that a band of earnest and enthusiastic men must come forward to do propaganda work amongst the working classes. At present there is a great dearth of such propagandists. In Bombay the labour area is so vast and the labour population is so great that intensive and extensive propaganda cannot be effectively carried on ceaselessly without a very large number of propagandists. When such men will come forth in large numbers, the work of organisation can be pushed forth much more vigorously than it is being done to-day, inspite of the other difficulties that are staring at us. Simultaneous efforts must be made in all the labour localities and labour doctrines must be dinned into the ears of the working classes from day to day; and I think this will have encouraging effect. Secondly, a very large labour fund must be raised without which no work is possible. Propaganda cannot be done without money. We want handbills, we want posters, we want speakers' notes to be prepared for our propagandists, and we want to move from place to place, locality to locality and from centre to centre. All this means money. Thirdly, we must have an active labour press, both vernacular and English, in most of the industrial towns and cities. The press is a powerful weapon and any movement, if it wants to succeed, cannot afford to be without it. At present we have no labour press as such although a few newspapers in the country champion the cause of labour in their columns and some unions have their small newspapers for their members. But their voice is too feeble to be heard effectively.

DUTY OF LEGISLATURES.

Fourthly, our legislators, particularly those who have gone to the legislatures on behalf of, and in the interest of, labour, should try their utmost to secure adequate legal protection for the workers. They must also utilise their influence in getting either removed or modified such legislation as is detrimental to the best interests of the working classes. I have in view the Madras Planters' Act, the law of forfeiture, the legal position of giving notice and section 120-B taken together with section 43 of the Indian Penal Code which brings labour organisations within the scope of criminal law. Our labour legislators must also agitate for beneficial labour measures such as maternity benefits, sickness insurances, unemployment benefit and old age pensions. Fifthly, the public and the legislatures must lose no more time in having free and compulsory education throughout the country. It will not do to introduce compulsion only in some cities and towns; it must be extended to the districts from where the labour is recruited. I am further of opinion that adult and technical education must be proceeded with immediately. We cannot afford to wait till we see the fruits of compulsory primary education in the next generation. All this means money and our present governments are practically bankrupt. "Tax the rich, if you please, and educate the poor," should be our slogan. Lastly, tremendous influence must be brought to bear upon the employers to change their angle of vision towards working class organisations. I know the employers are a hard nut to crack; but I am a firm believer in the power of public opinion.

STONE FOR BREAD.

(Continued from page 9.)

House with clean conscience. They must assure the House that they had cut down expenditure in every possible way. The speaker was emphatic on the point that the Government had not carried out retrenchment in the way it was possible for them to do. For instance the administration of the Presidency, certainly, did not require four Executive Councillors and three Ministers. The speaker further suggested that the posts of Assistant Director of Health and Chief Conservator of Forests were also redundant. He criticised the luxurious ways of living the officers were indulging in and rightly remarked that the officers were meant more for the show than for utility. There would not be the least semblances of justification, concluded the speaker, to tax the poor people by way of stamp duty when the Government were squandering money on the luxuries of their officers.

HIGHEST STAMP RATES.

Mr. V. N. Jog (Dharwar District) opposed the first reading of the bill and while doing so observed that the taxation had reached its farthest limit in the Bombay Presidency. The stamp duty was even higher than that of England and many other European countries. The stamp rates in India were higher than any other country in the world inspite of the fact that India was the poorest country.

Maulavi Rafiuddin Ahmad argued that if the Government of India every time got money from the provinces they would never yield. He requested the Finance Member to work to the feelings of the House.

RIGHT AND NO BARGAIN.

Mr. Lalji Naranji very ably opposed the bill. He asked the Finance Member to note the fact that the House would always be reluctant to supply money to the Government, till they (the members) were satisfied that the money voted was utilized in the best interests of the people. The speaker argued that there was no necessity of striking any bargain with the Government of India. The Presidency was entitled to a fair portion of its income-tax the whole of which was going to the Central Government. Was the Hon. Finance Member satisfied that the Stamp Act was not going to prejudice the claim of the Presidency upon the share of income-tax?

Mr. Alan Duguid (Karachi Chamber of Comerce) supported the bill.

WHY COMPARISON?

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale (Satara) pointed out to the Finance Member that comparison of Bombay with other provinces was out of place and carried no conviction. Bombay had always exercised prudence and set examples for others to follow. It was no use following the follies of other Presidencies.

REVISE MESTON SETTLEMENT.

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan, opposing the bill, contended that the negotiations between the Bombay Government and the Government of India had nothing to do with the subject matter of the bill. Bombay had been very hardly hit by the surrender of income-tax revenue to the Central Government. The speaker emphasized that the Bombay Government should refuse to negotiate with the Government of India unless and until the Meston Settlement was revised.

Mr. N. B. Chandrachand (Poona City) also opposed the first reading of the bill.

"AN OPPRESSIVE MEASURE."

Mr. R. G. Pradhan (Nasik) while opposing the bill, said that the Bombay Council had already expressed its verdict against the perpetuation of the enhanced stamp duty. The subject was discussed threadbare on the floors of the House only a year back. The existing rates of stamp were far higher than in many other European countries. The stamp duty in India was really oppressive, unfair and inequitable. The Finance Member, by his insistence on passing the bill was doubly oppressing the poor people. The representatives of the people had not come to the Council to perpetuate the burdens on the heads of tax-payers.

SHOW ABSOLUTE NECESSITY.

Rao Saheb Dadubhai P. Desai (Kaira District) in opposing the bill, assured the Finance Member that the House would have gladly voted for the bill if the latter were to convince the House that the money asked under the bill, was absolutely necessary for the interests of the people. In his opinion, the Finance Member had failed to make out his case.

REDUCE EXPENDITURE.

Mr. N. B. Chandrachod (Poona City) also ed the House whether it appealed to them that they should go on sanctioning the taxes every time the Government presented deficit budget. He questioned the Finance Member whether the latter had taken note of the fact that since 1922 there had been a fall of 25 per cent in the general cost of living. Had the Finance Member reduced expenditure in that proportion?

DON'T SWALLOW THE BAIT.

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla (Bombay North) in opposing the bill, hoped that the House would not swallow the bait so artfully put before them by the Hon. Finance Member. Let the members move "cuts" first and try to ascertain the exact position of finances. The House must make it a point to compel the Government to retrench first and then talk of further taxation.

LET NOT EDUCATION SUFFER.

The Hon. Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai (Minister in charge of Education) was afraid of his own shadow. He was disposed to support the bill lest its rejection would have its repercussions upon his Educational Department. He laid it down that the bill was necessary to balance the Budget. It had to be considered only in that light. He declared that the Budget was framed some time before he came in charge of the portfolio. If the bill were not allowed to become law, the result would be another deficit of 20 lakhs in the budget. He was afraid that that deficit wold consequentially tell upon educational department as well. His Department would have to suger a corresponding cut. He refuted the charge that the Government were not prepared for retrenchment.

Mr. B. G. Pahaljani, while opposing the bill, contended that there was no force in the argument that educational department was going to suffer if the House rejected the bill There was the entertainment tax which the House had sanctioned to prop up the primary education.

FEEBLE ARGUMENT.

Mr. G. Wiles (The Finance Secretary), supporting the bill, observed that the money accrued from the entertainment tax was not sufficient for the expenses on primary education. He further feebly argued that the people were accustomed for five years to pay the enhanced duty and surely they would not grudge its continuance. The Finance Secretary was all the while inaudible to the Press galleries. It was only off and on that a few of his mutterings strayed away beyond his own bench.

Mr. K. S. Firodea opposed the first reading of the bill.

The Finance Member, intervening during the course of the debate, stated that the proposal for granting the stamp duty revenue to the Government of India and taking in exchange of fair share of the income-tax, had been accepted by the Central and all provincial Governments.

EASY OF COLLECTION.

The Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan, (Minister of Excise) played the role of theoretical politician when he surprised the House with a truism hat the stamp duty was easy of collection He asked the House to consent to the continuance of the old tax rather than consent o the infliction of a new tax upon the poor tax-payer.

Mr. K. F. Nariman: What did you say last year on the same point?

The new Misister was seen a little embarrassed at the very delicate question. Collecting himself, he impressed upon the House to put a time limit on the bill, if they so pleased, but not to reject the bill in toto.

ONLY AN EXCHANGE.

The Hon. Sir Chunilal Meha, the Finance Member, in his reply said he expected a good deal from the discussion. He again assured the House that the negotiations between the Bombay Government and the Central Government had almost come to a conclusion. The Bombay Government would get an adequate share of the income-tax revenue when they would transfer the stamp duty revenue to the Government of India. They had to surrender one revenue in exchange for another. This time the speaker expressed his willingness to accept the time limit but he wanted the help of the House during his negotiations with the Government of India.

FIRST READING CARRIED.

The first reading of the bill was then put to vote. The division was pressed and granted. Feelings ran a bit high in the House while the division was proceeding. The result showed that 52 votes were recorded for the bill and 48 against it. The first reading was duly declared carried.

Mr. Pahaljani brought to the notice of the President not altogether an honourable way in which the voting was being carried. He requested the President to fix some procedure for voting. Speaking extempore, the President remarked that the lobzy was not new to parliamentary life. He, however, disapproved of the way in which the voting was being done, even in his own presence. He regretted the lack of self-determination on the part of the members.

ONLY A YEAR MORE.

The Hon. Finance Member then immediately moved the second reading of the bill. This time he wanted to make some amendments. The life-time of the bill was to be 6 years instead of 5. That meant the bill could have one year's more duration.

Mr. Narainbas Bechar proposed that the bill be sent to the Select Committee.

HONOUR POPULAR OPINION.

Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalji opposed the second reading of the bill. In his opinion, the Finance Member ought not have proposed the second reading in view of the fact that the entire popular opinion was opposed to the passing of that bill.

EVILS OF NOMINATION.

Mr. Ballubhai T. Desai also opposed the second reading of the bill. He exposed the nominated members threadbare and severely criticised their attitude towards the interests of the people. It had been shown, he said to the Government in unmistakable terms what the ryots wanted in the matter.

The second reading was put to vote. The division was pressed by Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalji and it was granted. Many of the members knew what in result, would be and hence did not care to vote. The second reading was carried by 52 to 27 votes.

Several amendments were proposed when the bill proceeded to its third stage. Mr. Joshi's amendment was ruled out of order. Rao Saheb D. R. Patil's amendment, extending the period of operation of the bill from 5 to 6 years, was icorporated in the bill.

The third reading of the bill was finally put to vote and declared carried.

The House then adjourned till Saturday, 2 p.m.

REV. FU HAI.

"Chronicle" Photo.

A Buddhist monk from China, who is touring India for collecting funds for "Por Tor" Temple, Shanghai.

A correspondent writes from Khamgaon that Prof. M. Varma of "Shantiniketan" Rabindranath Tagore's school at Bolpur, was married on the 20th instant at Khamgaon to Mrs. Javabai, a young Hindu girl who was re-converted to Hinduism lately by the Arya Samaj. Two years ago gundas had carried her away and forced her to embrace the Islamic faith.

(Continued from column 6.)

cases belts, 23 cases hoisery goods, 124 cases glass ware, 45 cases hoisery shirts, 10 cases tin boxes, 10 cases pencil, 12 bales ising glass, 10 cases rubber toys, 23 cases enamelled ware, 18 bales cotton yarn, 12 cases bamboo ware 15 bales and 6 cases cotton drill, 101 cases silk goods, 17 cases under shirts, 15 cases tin ware, 12 cases cotton shirting, 20 cases pears, 27 bales matting ware, 12 cases cotton sheeting.

From Shanghai: 160 bales cotton yarn, 60 bales cotton sheeting, 97 chests, 157 1|2-chests, 94 bales, 74 blles, and 211 cases tea, 1178 bales green peas, 480 bales beans, 124 cases silk yarn, 10 cases and 21 bales raw silk, 152 cases silk piecegoods.

From Hongkong: 165 cases ginger, 45 cases socks, 10 cases, and 5 pkgs. papers 15 case, and 10 bdles China root, 10 cases fans, 416 rolls matting 838 bales cassia, 25 bags sugar, 55 cases chow chow, 20 cases silk piecegoods, 60 bales raw silk.

From Singapore: 25 bdles preserved pine-apples, 500 bdles cassia, 51 bags nutmegs, 1055 bags bettle nuts, 1231 bags sugar, 200 bags sago flour, 20 bags damarbat, 75 cases calol oil, 10 bdles gum benjamin, 51 bales D'butter, 32 pkgs. rattan, 20 bags tapioca,

From Penang: 33 cases hard ware, 420 bags tapioca, 30 bags bettle nuts, 24 bags P'leaves, 7 bdles rattans, 51 slabs tin.

From Patavia: 491 chests tea, 1 case film.

From Seattle: 25 cases canned salmon.

From Colombo: 8 bdles gunny cutpieces, 23 bdles empty gunnies, 30 bdles and 56 bales matress fibre, 2 cases tea.

From San Francisco: 35 cts. automobile, 1 box auto wheel, 1 case auto parts.

S S Singu from Rangoon. Agents: Shaw Wallace and Co.

From Rasgoon: 996637 gallons bar zinc in bulk, 40 bars pig lead, 24 bdles shooks, 24 cases and 5 cts, sign boards, 3280 cases candles, 480 bags parafin wax.

S S Warina from Colombo. Agents: M M and Co.

From Colombo: 24 casks and 142 pkgs. tallow, 10 cylinders ammonia, 45 cases canned fruits, 6 cases desert fruits, 2 bags areca nuts.

From Melbourne via Colombo: 10 cases dripping, 37 cases leads, 13 cases sauce.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

February 25.

S S Ranpura, King, London.
S S Borneo Maru, Ishikawa, Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

February 26.

S S Peitto, Lewis, China.
S S Egremont, Holth, New York.
S S Jalapalaka, Courtney, Rangoon.
S S Khosrou, Beathe, Calcutta.
S S Rawalpiani, Redhead, London.

LOADING.

February 25.

Steamer Borneo Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Gogra for Kobe.

S S Borneo Maru: The O S K steamer Borneo Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Peitto: The M Marittimi steamer Peitto will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for China with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Egremont: The V Bros' steamer Egremont will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for New York, with a general cargo.

S S Jalapalaka: The Scindia S N Co.'s steamer Jalapalaka, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Khosrou: The T M Co.'s steamer Khosrou, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with ballast.

EXPORTS.

February 25.

S S Hoogkerk for Hamburg, 100 cwt nigerseed Volkart Bros., 55 bales raw cotton L Ladha and Co.

For Rotterdham: 63 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros.

For Antwerp: 78 bales raw cotton Vurdhman Bros., 63 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

For Ghent: 110 bales raw cotton Chachaty and Thackersey Ltd., 220 bales raw cotton L Ladha and Co., 110 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros., 224 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Barem Kelvin for Dunkirk: 2600 tons manganese ore T Morrison and Co Ltd., 1500 tons manganese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.

S S Rawalpindi for London: 12 bales cow hides A L Tharia, 4 cwt dry fruits and nuts A H Wheeler and Co., 12 bales cow calf skins M Ladak.

S S Aquilia for Genova: 57 tons old railway steel tyres T Amrotlal and Co., 500 cwt linseed Gorio Ltd., 55 bales raw cotton G K Kaisa Ltd., 2000 cwt linseed Volkart Bros.

For Inbole: 40 bales cotton yarn B P Khambatta and Co.

S S Argenfels for Hamburg: 55 bales raw cotton Hirji Laljee and Co., 18 bales silk lace refuse I Ebrahimjee.

For Stockholm: 40 cwt dry ginger R S Tatta and Co.

S S Geraina for Trieste: 110 bales raw cotton B Cursondas and Co.

For Inbole: 24 bales Indian cotton yarn Ismail A H Moosa.

S S Perim for Kobe: 100 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Celebes Maru for Kobe: 400 bales raw cotton Breul and Co., 300 bales raw cotton M Amersey and Co., 500 bales raw cotton S Jhunjhrunuwala, 600 bales raw cotton S Joharmall.

For Nagasaki: 400 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

For Yokohama: 200 bales raw cotton Breul and Co.

S S Tommi Maru for Kobe: 1000 bales raw cotton Suzuki and Co Ltd., 530 bales raw cotton Ozu Burin and Co Ltd., 1100 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd., 200 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros., 200 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Gogra for Shanghai: 500 bales raw cotton C Bannajee and Co., 200 bales raw cotton Suzuki and Co Ltd., 550 bales raw cotton A Damodar.

For Yokaichi: 700 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd., 200 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Alipore for Kobe: 300 bales raw cotton Vurdhman Bros., 200 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagoya: 200 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka: 500 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros., 200 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

For Moji: 100 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Rayjani Maru for Nagoya: 500 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe: 1000 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Tatashi Maru for Kobe: 500 bales raw cotton Suzuki and Co Ltd., 1000 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd., 200 bales raw cotton L K Vasanjee and Co., 300 bales raw cotton Breul and Co.

For Osaka: 500 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd..

S S Devanha for Lyttleton. 2 bales hogs head cutlery F Nowrojee.

For Hongkong: 34 cwt rapeseed N C Bhesania and Co., 260 cwt gum olibanum, 86 cwt gum googol, 150 cwt fennel seed, 21 cwt kodu kulky and 6 cwt aloes E S Abdulaly and Co.

For Kobe: 1000 bales raw cotton S Jhunjhrunwala, 300 bales raw cotton Japan Trading and Mfg and Co., 300 bales raw cotton Breul and Co., 300 bales raw cotton S Joharmall.

For Nagoya: 500 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS

February 25.

S S Tamba Maru from Yokohama. Agents: N Y Kaisha.

From Yokohama: 20 cases cotton shirting, 21 cases menthol crystal, 10 cases silk, 91 cases silk goods.

From Nagoya: 301 cases joreclain, 105 cases glass ware, 25 bales shirting, 10 bales cotton yarn.

From Osaka: 363 bales and 85 cases cotton yarn, 133 bales and 18 cases drill, 97 bales and 87 cases cotton shirting, 12 cases hoisery drawers, 19 cases under shirts, 23 cases crochet cotton, 41 cases pearl buttons, 20 cases shell buttons, 30 cases glass tubes, 12 cases canned goods, 17 cases hoisery shirts, 81 cases glass beads, 429 cases glass ware, 45 cases enamel ware, 20 cases umbrella ribs, 17 cases umbrella sticks, 17 cases celloloid bangles 750 cases brass circles, 25 cases cotton Jeans, 100 cases tumblers, 35 cases rubber heels, 15 cases rubber balls, 58 cases whistles, 127 bales straw boards, 40 cases glass bangles, 160 cans zinc paint, 13 cases bottles.

From Kobe: 14 cases cotton shirts, 91 cases cotton hoisery, 10 cases cotton jean, 750 cases timber, 13 cases glass bangles, 12

(Continued in column 5.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

BERLIEVE CROP 18618000.

Messrs A. Norden & Co. of New York, in their weekly report of the 27th ultimo believe that weather permitting, the final outturn of the gins will equal the Government's crop estimate of 18618000 bales. The final ginning report will be received here in the third week of the March.

COTTON.

We are less inclined to enthuse over the prospect of higher prices for cotton in the near future than we were at this time a week ago. Mills, having recently fixed prices on a liberal quantity of raw material, are becoming more reluctant to follow advances. Southern spot markets are less active, pointing to the probability that shippers have covered the bulk of their January requirements. February commitments are usually of small proportions and a continued lull in the demand does not appear unlikely. The basis on some grades is slightly easier but, as yet, there is no spot pressure of consequence as far as the contract markets are concerned, however, there has been a moderate increase in Southern selling.

The Liverpool market, of late, has shown an easier tendency despite reiterated advices of an optimistic nature from Manshester. It is questionable how long the improved demand for Lancashire yarns and cloths will continue. The Chinese political situation is becoming increasingly serious and cannot fail to have a depressing effect both on Great Britain and Japan. Japanese spinners are keenly competing for business in India and are finding the better grades of Indian cotton more attractive than was the case earlier in the season.

The ginning report issued by the Census Bureau on Monday was inconclusive. Our private advices from the western belt are to the effect that an exceptionally large amount of cotton remains in the fields.

We believe that, weather permitting, the final outturn of the gins will equal the Governmea's crop estimate of 18,618,000 bales. These figures, of course, represent bales of 500 pounds gross weight whereas the average weight of bales ginned to date is said to be about 505 pounds.

Report from the belt concerning acreage reduction possibilities are conflicting. In the east, where production costs are relatively high, fairly sharp curtailment appears to be a logical expectation but in the extensive low-cost production areas west of the Mississippi considerable doubt exists with regard to farmers' intentions. Last year Texas provided more than one third of the total cotton acreage, and well posted authorities have expressed the view that, if present prices hold, very little reduction can be expected. It may be of interest to note that, according to the Department of Agriculture, the hypothetical value of all crops in Texas, based on December 1 farm prices, was dol.631,584,000 against dol. 595,607,000 in 1925.

New crop preparations are very backward and considerable decrease in the use of fertilizer is expected. On the other hand there is an excellent season in the ground and the series of cold waves which have swept over the belt point to the probability of an unusually light boll weevil emergence in the Spring.

The elimination of a large part of the short interest on the recent advance has left the market without support from that source and, in the absence of fresh incentives for speculative buying, we expect the market to work irregularly lower.

Several measures of considerable interest to the cotton trade are at present under discussion in Washington. Probably the most important development in this connection has been the unanimous adoption by the House of Representatives of the Jones bill which is designed to completely revise the present system of crop reporting. Under the terms of this bill only four reports on the condition and probable production of cotton will be issued each season instead of eleven as at present. If this measure is approved by the Senate, as appears probable, crop reports will be issued only as of the first of September, October, November and December on the eighth or ninth day following that to which they respectively relate; the Secretary of Agriculture will cause to be published on or before July 10th each year a report regarding the number of acres of cotton in cultivation on July 1st and estimates of the area abandoned since that date will be made on September 1st and December 1st it will also be the duty of the Secretary, in so far as practicable, to issue statements from time to time on the grades and qualities of cotton in warehouses and to estimate the grades and qualities of that which is being produced. No alteration will be made in the present schedule of ginning reports.

In view of the serious handicap which the semi-monthly crop reports of the past three seasons have imposed on all connected with the cotton trade, the prospect of relief is most welcome.

COFFEE.

The relative steadiness of milreis exchange and of cost and freight offers from Brazil during the past week has been offset by the continued dullness of the demand for actual coffee and by the easier tendency of milds. Latterly, however, a slightly better tone has developed and we feel that any movement on the part of roasters to replenish their depleted stocks will be quickly reflected in higher prices.

SUGAR.

Despite persistent European hedge selling and scattered long liquidation promoted by an indifferent demand for raw and refined sugar and by bearish advices from the Continent, prices at the close last night were practically unchanged from those of a week ago, the market receiving good support from Cuban and new outside sources. Yesterday the United Kingdom, Holland, France and Japan were reported to be interested in Cuban raws at slightly below the present level with producers not inclined to make concessions. We look for a strong situation to develop following the period of heaviest production and favor purchases on the scale down.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Speculative interest in Wheat has broadened considerably, influenced by the continued firmess of the domestic cash markets, the sharp advance in Rye, increased exports and a bullish estimate of European requirements. The snow covering has disappeared from a wide area in the winter wheat belt. Southern Hemisphere grain is not being pressed for sale and the market appears likely to work higher. Corn prices have been influenced by the continued light movement, a more active demand for the better grades, strong Argentina market and reports of export sales having been made to England. Trading in Oats is of moderate volume with sufficient commission house support to offset scattered long liquidation and hedge selling. We favor the buying side of Corn and Oats on setbacks. The export demand for Rye is expected to continue and in view of the strong statistical position, a further advance is, we think, to be anticipated.

WEEKLY SUGAR MAR KET.

(Special C(orrespondent.)

Bombay, Feb. 25.

During the week under report we had to experience large fluctuations in prices both for ready and forward positions with quite an unsettled market and with lower advices from Java viz 12 gilders for March Delivery on 19th and 20th inst. dealers and speculators became very nervous and business was done in White Javas February/March. The lowest at sh. 17/3 and July/September sh 17/ F. B. Harbour Terms. Since then on 22nd, the reports from Java were rather strong and with Europeans buying, gradually then proved to 13 gilders on the 24th and there being many buyers in our market prices improved a lot and a fair quantity was done for February/March at sh 17/6 to sh 18/6 and March at sh 17/9 to sh 18/9 and July/September at sh 17/2 to sh 17/7 all Free Bombay Harbour Terms.

Karachi and Calcutta have also reported unsettled markets and with large stocks and heavy arrivals expected fluctuations were smaller with fair business doing.

Java reported a very quiet market on the 19th and 20th inst. with heavy liquidations and later on improved a lot with large buying by Europeans, and a good business doing for all positions.

London and America did not fluctuate so much as Javas, London showed an improvement of 3d while America improved only 5 cents, with good business doing.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T M O Ready Rs. 17/6/0 sh 18/ F B Harbour stocks 80,000 zags.

T M O Feb/Mah sh 18/3 F B Harbour.

T M O March sh 18/6 F B Harbour.

T M O June sh 17/10 F B Harbour.

T M O July/Sept. sh 17/6 F B Harbour.

Beet Rs. 17/6/0 sh 18/ F B Harbour. 130,000 bales.

Beet Feb/March sh 18/2 F B Harbour

Arrivals:—

S S Dogra with 31,000 Bags Java/Sugar.

S S Hudikirk with 8,000 Bags Beet/Sugar

S S Gerania 9,600 Bags Beet Sugar.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, February 25.

Since our last report, conditions in the local market tended to a further drop and extreme nervousness was felt among dealers owing to the continued bearish sentiment being in appearance for the earlier part of the week under review. Prices for spot sugar registered a drop of 8 to 10 annas per cwt. and forward prices both nearer and distant positions declined by 8d. to a shilling. Since Tuesday, the tendency was towards a slight improvement and on Thursday in sympathy with firmer advices from foreign markets there was an appreciable rise of nearly 6d. in Java old crop prices and a fair quantity of business was reported to have passed. There have been arrivals of about 40,000 bags this week and further arrivals will shortly follow. The highest and the lowest rates this week were Rs. 17|6 and 16|12 for Ready Java, sh. 18 and 17|2 for ship. Jan. sh. 18|3 and 17|3 for ship. Feb.-Mar. sh. 17|6 and 16|10 for Ship. July-Aug.-Sep. sh. 17|8 and 17|1 for Oct.-Nov.-Dec. ship. Java, sh. 19 and 17|8 for Jamnagar C.I.F. ship. Feb.-Mar. sh. 18|2 and 16 for Continental Beet sugar ship. Total stocks inclusive of fresh arrivals are estimated at 100,000 bags of Java Sugar and 60,000 bags of Beet sugar.

The following are the latest quotations ruling the Bazar to-day.

Fine White Java Sugar Ready per cwt. Rs. 17.

Fine White Java Sugar Transhipment per cwt. Rs. 12.

Fine White Java Sugar S. S. Dogra sh. 17|7 per cwt. F.B.H.

Fine White Java Sugar Shipment Jan. sh. 17|7 per cwt. F.B.H..

Fine White Java Sugar Shipment Feb.-March 17|1 per cwt. F.B.H.

Fine White Java Sugar Shipment July-Aug.-Sep. sh. 17|3 per cwt. F.B.H.

Fine White Java Sugar Oct.-Nov.-Dec. sh. 17|5 per cwt. F.B.H.

Fine White Java Sugar Jamnagar C.I.F. Feb.-March sh. 18|3 per cwt. F.B.H.

Fine White Java Sugar Jamnagar C.I.F. April sh. 18|6 per cwt. F.B.H.

Continental Beet Sugar Ready Rs. 16|14 per cwt.

Continental Beet Sugar ship. January sh. 17|7 per cwt. F.B.H.

Continental Beet Sugar ship Feb.-March sh. 17|10 per cwt. F.B.H.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD.

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS.

February 25th

Spot prices.

Description.	24-2-27	17-2-27
Bengals F. G.	272	261
S/Punjab F. G.	268	257
Rajputana F. G.	272	261
Oomra Fine	282	274

Spot prices.

Description.	24-2-27	17-2-27
C. P. No. 1 Fine	297	289
C. P. No. 2 Fine	290	282
Khandesh F. G.	273	263
Muttia F. G.	272	262

Futures.

Hedge Contracts	24-2-27	17-2-27
Bengals March	270	259
" May	271	261
Broach April/ May	297	286
" JulyAug.	303	292
Oomra F/March	283	272
May	285	274

Receipts for the week ending 24th Feb.

	1927. Bales.	1926 Bales.
Bengals	9000	19400
Oomras	82161	72909
Dholleras	8731	9481
Broach	4470	38940
Southerns	1378	1445
Persians	142	..
Americans	..	..
Egyptians	199	..
E. Africans	893	1211
Other sorts	..	..
Total	106974	143386

Exports for the week ending 24th Feb.

	Bales.
United Kingdom	1386
Continent	16147
China	6066
Japan	49547
Coast Ports	624
Total	73770

AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.

Europe	4730
China Japan & Coast Ports	151216
Total	155946

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 24th Feb.

1926-27	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
1746645	2022525	1770490	2120732	2034459

Exports from 1st Sept. to 24th Feb.

	1926-27	1925-26
United Kingdom	4392	24737
Continent	155384	259249
China	112962	189065
Japan	574230	724308
Coast Ports	7543	14367
U. S. A.	201	1350
Total	855712	1213076

	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
United Kingdom	17678	96504	71512
Continent	228867	531771	340919
China	74203	60918	179778
Japan	776170	771933	810575
Coast Ports	8402	29089	16996
U. S. A.	6355	..	..
Total	1111675	1490215	1449780

Total exports by rail 1st Spt. 1926 to 24th February 1927 55,467 bales. Estimated Mill Consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1926 to 24th February 1927 465,142 bales.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters,

Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 24th February 1927.....641,662 bales

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay

Feb. 25

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI:—	Per lb	
Textile	"	0 11 6
Century	"	0 10 9
Jacob	"	0 11 0
E. D. Sassoon	"	0 10 9
Elphinstone	"	0 10 9
Apollo	"	0 10 9
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In:		
Standard Mill	Per lb.	0 15 9
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2	"	0 15 6
Century 6|01-8705	"	1 0 3
Hindustan Mill	"	0 15 6
Fazal (Mahal)		0 15 9
Phoenix	"	0 15 9
Palaney (Phoolmala)	"	0 15 6
Marekji (Patangia)	"	0 15 3
Kalismardan	"	0 15 6
Daud Sahib	"	0 15 0
LON CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 0 3
Hindustan Mill	"	0 15 9
David Mi	"	1 0 3
Apollo	"	1 0 0
ING CLOTHx Quality:—		
Swan Finlay		0 15 3
L Gold Mohor	"	0 14 6
ONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Sand)	per lb.	0 15 0
String (Merchant)	"	0 15 0
Century (Bugle)	"	0 14 9
Apollo (Pyala)	"	0 14 6
Tata Mill (Darji)	"	0 15 3
Sakuntala	"	0 15 0
Sundari Brand	"	0 14 9
Globe	"	0 14 6
Rachael	"	0 14 3
Pelhi	"	0 14 6
Maher	"	0 15 0
LEPAD:—		
Spring	"	0 14 6
Textile	"	0 14 0
Century	"	0 14 0
Maher	"	0 14 6
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 1 6
Jacob	"	1 0 0
Century	"	1 0 0
Mun Mill	"	1 0 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	"	1 0 6
Century	"	1 0 0
Jacob	"	0 15 0
Mun Mill	"	1 0 0
1386 Tata	"	2 14 6
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	4 0 0
Jamshed	"	4 0 0
Century	"	4 2 0
Pearl Pabaney	"	4 1 0
Hindustan No. 902	"	4 6 0
BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	"	10 6 0
2020 Jacob	"	5 4 0
5800 Kurla	"	8 2 0
1325 Morarji	"	5 8 0
GABRUN No. 5124:—		
Pearl Pabaney	"	7 8 0
Hindustan	"	7 10 0
E. D. Rachael	"	6 8 0
SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb.	0 13 6
Textile	"	0 13 6
Spring (Merchant)	"	0 13 6
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 6 0
777 Crescent	"	2 3 6
Apollo David	"	2 3 6
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14.—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 1 6
Great	"	1 1 0
Phoenix		1 2 0
Kohinoor	"	1 2 0
Tata	"	1 2 3
CHADAR Kori Calender:—		
Hindustan	Per lb.	0 15 0
David	"	0 14 6
Mahel	"	0 15 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/5.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/6.

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/1.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 101/4.

5 Per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/4.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55. Rs. 107/.

5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/12.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/12.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 104/10.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 105/10.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 106/10.

6 1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/4.

4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/8.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86-8.

4 per cent Improvement Trust 1971 Rs. 86/8

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1956 Rs. 112-8.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103

Tone of market:—Quiet. Forward rates for 3 1/2 per cent. Rs. 77/6; 1945/55:— Rs. 107/2.

FREIGHT QUOTATIONS.

PITAMBER AND CO.

Bombay, 25th February.

March	Not quoting			
April ..	16/-	17/-	18/-	19/-
Feb./March	17/-	18/-	19/-	20/-
April ..	16/-	17/-	18/-	19/-
Morch ..	18/-	19/-	20/-	21/-
Apr./May	15/-	16/-	17/-	18/-
March ..	18/-	19/-	20/-	21/-
April ..	16/-	17/-	18/-	19/-
May/June	15/6	16/6	17/6	18/6
March ..	22/6	23/6	24/6	25/6
Apr./May	17/6	18/6	19/6	20/6
March ..	18/6	19/6	20/6	21/6
Apr./May	16/-	17/-	18/-	19/-
March ..	25/-	26/-	27/-	28/-
Apr./May	19/-	20/-	21/-	22/-
February	18/-	19/-	20/-	21/-
March ..	17/-	18/-	10/-	20/-
Apr./May	16/-	17/-	18/-	19/-
March ..	17/6	17/6	19/6	20/6
Apr./May	16/6	16/6	18/6	19/6
April ..	22/-	23/-	35/-	37/6

Remaaks —

Freight market continues steady. Tonnage for fresh charters is scarce, but ready steamers find it difficult to get balance of cargo required. Cheap relets were done for Antwerp. For March, almost all the lines are quoting 18/- and 20/- General quotations are 16/- & 19/- Sh. for Apil and 15/6 & 18/6 Sh. for May. abo

During the week under report r ut 10,000 tons were booked as under:— About 3,000 tons for Hull at 17/6 & 20/6 for March and 500 tons for Dunk. at about 18/- & 21/- Sh. Anchor Line booked 1,000 tons for March at 17/- & 20/- H. B. I. Line booked 1,500 tons for April at 15/- & 18/-. Hansa Line boked some April at 15/6 & 18/6 and May at 15/- & 18/-. Business for Picked ports wasdone for 1,000 at 15/6 & 18/6

Two steamers are reporte fixed from Durban to Bombay for Coadat 16/- for March

ANOTHER GOVERNMENT DEFEAT.

(Continued from page 9.)

was, Mr. Joshi said, no such thing as "inheriting" experience.

SIR C. INNES' REPLY.

Sir Charles Innes said that Colonel Gidney should not have picked out one or two individual cases and made a general attack. He paid a tribute to the services rendered by the Anglo-Indian community to the railways, and hoped that Government would continue to get their services. (Colonel Gidney: Hear, hear). The Commerce Member admitted that there must be grievances. It could not be otherwise when there were nearly 780,000 men employed; but a roving Commission like the one suggested was hardly the remedy for ascertaining the actual position. The moment a commission was appointed, there would be grievances where they did not exist.

ANOTHER GOVERNMENT DEFEAT.

The motion of Mr. Acharya was pressed to a division, and was carried by 54 votes to 47.

The Assembly then adjourned for lunch. —A.P.

SIR D'ARCY LNDSAY'S MOTION.

After lunch, Sir D'Arcy Lindsay moved a 'cut' of one rupee for drawing the attention to the failure of the Railway Board to consider the possibility of railway communication between Gauhat and Shillong.

After some discussion Sir D'Arcy Lindsay withdrew the motion for the cut.

DRAWBACKS OF RY. ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

Mr. Kelkar moved a cut to elicit information whether the Railway Board had any scheme of decentralisation of the Board's work and power of supervision and control, laying special stress on the want of close touch of officials with public opinion. He urged that Advisory Committees should not be confined to the metropolitan cities; but should also be formed in the moffusil. He suggested that these committees be formed on the lines of those which existed in Prussia to which reference had been made by the Acworth Committee.

Mr. K. C. Neogy complained that the Central Advisory Committee was a purely advisory body and gave evidence only on such subjects on which the Railway Member chose to seek its advice.

MR. KELKAR'S MOTION OF CUT.

Mr. Joshi asked why Railway employees were treated as "untouchables" and had no representation on the Advisory Committees.

MR. JAYAKAR'S EXPERIENCE.

Mr. Jayakar gave his two years' experience of membership of the G. I. P. Railway Advisory Committee. A great deal depended on the temperament of the person presiding. They had as President Sir Robert McLean who had accepted an appointment with Messrs. Vickers Company, "Following thereby the extremely unholesome practice of the best men going away from India to take up other appointments" (Hear, hear). The speaker found that most of the questions were ruled out as relating to the personnel and discipline of the railway staff. He had faced a great deal of indignities on the railways as if these matters of public inconvenience were raised at the Committee meetings, they were ruled out of order as raising issue of the personnel of the railway. He urged the desirability of relaxing this rule. He next complained that a useful body like the Passengers' Relief Association which had its ramifications all over the Bombay Presidency and had a merchant Prince Mr. Haji Naranji, as its President, was refused representation on the Local Advisory Committee by both the G. I. P. and the B. B. & C. I. administrations. He himself ceased to be its member as soon he ceased to be a member of the Local Legislature. That certainly was not the intention of the Acworth Committee.

REPLY TO CRITICISM.

Sir Charles Innes dealing first with the criticism of the Central Advisory Council asked the House to remember that the Acworth Committee did not propose that this body should have executive powers but that it should exercise influence on the railway policy.

On receiving an assurance that all suggestions made in the debate would be ful considered Mr. Kelkar withdrew his motion.

MR. KELKAR'S MOTION LOST.

Maulvi Mohammed Yakub, Deputy President occupied thecha ir for the first time amidst general cheers when Mr. Kelkar next raised the matter of his grievance against the railway rates of trade in relation to Indian manufactures.

MR. GOSWAMI SUPPORTED THE MOTION.

At this stage the President came back and occupied the chair. He wanted to know whether members were going move small cuts still on the first head when there were more important subjects to be discussed. While he was prepared to sit longer this evening at the same time he wanted the Assembly to conduct business in a businesslike manner.

Colonel Crawford by a token cut pressed on the attention of Government the necessity for the reduction of petrol rates and for providing facilities for the carriage of petrol in tank wagons. Sir Clement Hindley promised to look into the question of petrol rates after consulting the agents and informed the House that they were watching the question of carriage of petrol in wagons.

Other cuts on the agenda were not moved and finally the first head, the Railway Board grant, was passed by reducing it to the sum of Rs 98.

SECOND HEAD "INSPECTION."

The second head related to "inspection." Mr. Duraiswamy Iyengar objected to the salaries of certain officers being put as non-votable while the should have been put as votable. He based his objection under the provisions of the act which required that Inspectors should be appointed by the Governor-General in Council and as such their salaries must be made votable. Mr Graham met this objection by pointing out that word "person" in act was specifically meant to protect the person and not the post. The cut of Mr. Duraiswamy Iyengar was lost.

The Assembly adjourned till to-morrow when the discussion on the second demand will be proceeded with A. P.

DELHI LADIES BEAT M C C.

VISITORS IN HALF-DAY FIXTURE.

BROWN APPEARS IN COMIC COSTUME.

NEW DELHI, February 25.

The M. C. C. were beaten to-day in a half-day match which they played against the Delhi Ladies Cricket Club. The Ladies made 124 and the M. C. C. replied with a score of 69, Sandham making 14. The match was much enjoyed by a large number of spectators who were kept amused by Brown, the Hampshire player appearing on the field in Clown's dress and nose.

The team left this evening for Patiala where their last match begins to-morrow.

PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU.

APPEARS AS COUNSEL IN ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 25.

Pandit Motilal Nehru, who gave up his practice at the bar six years ago in response to the boycott programme during the non-co-operation days, appeared in the Allahabad High Court to-day before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Dalal as counsel for the respondents in a Privy Council appeal, valued at Rs. 60,00,000.

The Pandit was clad in white khaddar.

CLERICAL STAFF'S STRIKE.

NAGPUR, Feb. 25.

The Nagpur clerical staff of the offices of the District Commercial Superintendent, and the Assistant Traffic Superintendent of the B. N. Railway struck work.— A. P.

MR. CHEN AND HIS FAMILY.

Mr. T. Beddard Jackson who knew Mr Chen well in his early days, writes in the "Daily Mail":—

The man of the moment in China is certainly Mr. Eugene Chen, a man of undoubted ability and of infinitely patient ambition.

Mr. Chen is supposed to have been educated in Jamaica and at Oxford. But, as a fact, he was never in Jamaica, or at Oxford beyond a possible short visit.

He was born in Trinidad, in the British West Indies, of pure Chinese descent. When I first met him some twenty years ago he was a British-born solicitor of the Supreme Court of Trinidad and Tobago, where, as quite a young man, he had already a considerable practice.

He was educated at the Queen's Royal College, Port of Spain. Mr. Chen's perfect English is thus accounted for. At the time I knew him in the West Indies he spoke and read French equally well; his worry was that he was then not at all at home in Chinese.

For some time I was in constant association daily and nightly with Mr. Chen, then known as Eugene Bernard Acham.

I formed the impression that he would go very far indeed, given the opportunity; but his ambitions in those days were confined to building up a competency with a view to qualifying as a barrister-at-law, with eventual unofficial membership of our Legislative Council of the Colony.

Mr. Eugene Chen married a charming coloured creole of Port of Spain, by whom he has two daughters and a son. They have divided their time between Port of Spain and London, taking the name of Acham-Chen. The wife died not very long ago in Port of Spain, where the only son, Mr. Percy Acham-Chen, is practising at the Trinidad Bar and is a very clever Rugby half-back.

The daughters are accomplished dancers. —"Daily Mail."

OUR EAST AFRICAN LETTER

SEGREGATION IN KENYA

SETTLERS' AGITATION FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

MOMBASA Feb. 9.

It will be remembered that the Kenya Government passed legislations in December 1926 imposing an additional Poll Tax of sh. 2/- on the Indians and sh. 30/- on the Europeans. In the beginning when the Indian Community resented against the Domestic Servant tax and the New Legislation imposing the additioaal tax for education purposes on Asiatics only on the grounds of communal differentiation and the principle involved therein, His Excellency Sir Edward Grigg under an emergency Certificate asked the Kenya Legislative Council to drop the proposed Domestic Servants Tax the revenue whereof was to be utilised for the educatoion of the European community and adopt Poll Tax istead, so that the Kenya Government may stand justified in the eyes of the world so far as the question of communal differentiation was concerned. Notwithstanding the opposition from both the European and the Indian Communities, the Education Cess Ordinances—as the Governfent have tactfully styled having dropped the title Education Poll Tax—for both the communities were carried through and it is now argued by the Government that the main feature of the new legislation which was communal differentiation has been removed by imposing a similar tax on the European Community. But the principles against which the Indian Community resented, still remain. In the first place Poll Taxes of any kind are undersirable in any civilised country and direct taxations of that kind heavily tell on a community which is admittedly a relatively a poorer community. Again the Government having once introduced the principle of such a taxation, there is every fear of the same being extended to other services such as medical and sanitary services and there would be no end to taxation of that kind and the Indian Community who are, taking into consideration their income, paying undoubtedly more in taxes than the European Community, will be crushed under the burden of heavy direct taxations of the type

GOVERNOR TO ASK FOR UNOFFICIAL ELECTED MAJORITY.

On 22nd January His Excellency Sir Edward Grigg has left for England and the "East African Standard" at Nairobi understands that His Excellency has gone home to press forward the aspirations of the European Community in Kenya. The 'East African Standard" is convinced that Sir Edward Grigg as a Governor has experienced less interference from the Colonial Office than his predecessors, his opinion has been valued and respected in England as that of a sincere Imperialist and he has now behind him the full support of the whole European Community in Kenya and it is contended that as such His Excellency will have a full measure of sympathy from the Colonial Office in respect of all demands that he may put forward for the Settlers in Kenya. The Indian community in Kenya is convinced that His Excellency is sure to press the Colonial Office for a change in the present constitution of this colony. Here it should be remembered that the initial measure as a change in the constitution that has been asked for by the Unofficial Members of the Kenya Legislative Council as made public in their election manifesto issued early in January is to press by any constitutional means for an European elected Majority on the Council. When the European Community have it, no wonder if they were to carry out their programme of White Settlement under the guise of Dual Policy leaving aside—as they have already done—their self-imposed and so much talked of Trusteeship of the Natives still remains a mere lip sympathy. One is at a loss to understand as to how on earth the Governor could join hands with the Settlers in Kenya and demand a change in the present costitution of the Colony of Kenya notwithstanding the emphatic decision of His Majesty's Government in July 1923. The relevant portion of the clause entitled "Future Constitutional Evolution" contained in the said White Paper of July 1923 reads:—"His Majesty's Government cannot but regard the grant of responsible Self-Government as out of the question within any period of time which need now be taken into consideration; nor indeed would they contemplate yet the possibility of the substitution of an unofficial majority in the Council for a Government Official Majority. Hasty action is to be strongly deprecated and it will be necessary to see how matters develop, especially in regard to African representation, before proposals for sa fundamental a change in the constitution of the Colony can be entertained. Meanwhile the administration of the Colony will follow British Traditions and principles which have been successful in other Colonies and progress towards self-Government must be left to take the lines which the passage of time and the growth of experience may indicate as being the best for the country." That a small community of twelve thausand souls (men, women and children) should be entrusted to rule three millions Africans and forty thousand Indians Arabs and other Asiatic Communities is utterly unimaginable and absurd. It could be easily imagined what the fate of the Non-European races would be if even a small part of the demand of European Community towards self-Government were conceded.

It is all very well known that the Africans are being exploited for the benefit of the European Settlers and the very existence of the Indian Community is being ignored though Kenya is a Crown Colony. If there is to be any advance in the present constitution as nas been demanded by the White Settlers, the conditions are bound to be worse because any change creating an European Elected majority on the Kenya Legislative Council is sure to strengthen the hands of the Settlers and they would then immediately ask for the control of the finance of the Colony. If that is done the European Community with the Government on their side shall have no difficulty in seeking ways and means to squeeze the Indians out of the country by unfair taxation.

ASIATICS TO BE SEGREGATED.

The Indian Delegation to South Africa on their way back to India arrived at Mombasa on 25th ultimo, when the Indian Members on the Mombasa District Committee had been on board the ship to receive the guests and so no Indian members were present in that day's Committee Meeting. The Japan Cotton Trading Company (a Japanese firm in Mombasa) had applied for permission to purchase a house in the Cliffe Avenue for their staff and the application came up for discussion that day. If the Indian Members would have been aware of the fact they would have remained present but it was all beyond their personal knowledge. Taking undue advantage of the absence of the Indian Members on the District Committee, the European wiseacres on the District Committee, without assiging any reasons or explanation on any point whatsoever, unanimously refused the application on the grounds of segregation. In the "Mombasa Times," the only European Daily on the Coast, on 29th ultimo an Editorial entitled "A Wise Decision" appeared, which has supported the decision of the District Committee and to strengthen the hands of the European members on the Committee the Editor has put forward several imaginary reasons which are worth noting.

He says: "The racial characteristics of the respective nations provide the surest form of segregation that could exist. No artificial lines of demarcation could so securely keep the peoples apart, and once our Indian friends are finally assured that this desire for isolation on the part of the European is no more slight on Indian susceptibilities than to the Indian's desire to, say, hide the faces of his women folk a slight to European, the two communities will progress much more in Harmony. We are sure the action of the District Committee will be applauded by all thinking people on both sides of the racial lines. The time has not yet arrived when the various racial characteristics will thoroughly mix."

RID YOURSELF OF DYSPEPTIC MISERY

Your stomach controls your life, affects your mental outlook, and makes or mars not only your own happiness, but that of those near and dear to you. Trace almost any disorder and you will find it commences in the stomach; headache, sleeplessness, sickness, blood and skin troubles, pain after eating—these and a hundred other complaints call for care of the stomach as the sole effective remedy. To be rid of stomach misery you can do no better than take simple, harmless, inexpensive 'Bisurated' Magnesia, a remedy prescribed by doctors and used in hospitals. It stops stomach pain instantly, prevents fermentation, and quickly restores the digestion to health and strength. It is used the world round, costs but little at any chemist's for either powder or tablet form, and is the stomach sufferer's staunchest friend.

DUTY ON SILVER PROPOSED

CALCUTTA CHAMBER'S SUGGESTIONS

CALCUTTA, Feb. 24.

The Associated Press understands that the downward tendency in the rupee rate which has been of a pronounced nature since the beginning of this week has now been arrested by a fresh development in the exchange operations of Calcutta piecegoods merchants. Some piecegoods remittance was booked during the week at 1|32 lower than gold point, namely, 1|5 23|32 It is now reported in the market that merchants are insuring their monsoon remittances against a fall in the exchange below 1|5 3|4. This has had some salutary effect in arresting the decline in the monsoon position. It appears that, temporarily the source of the monsoon remittances has dried up and banks are willing to sell to their friends monsoon telegraphic transfers at 1|5 3|4.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce has telegraphed to the Government of India, Finance Department, urging acceptance of the 16d. ratio and regarding the consequential deficit in the next year's budget, suggests for one year, a levy of duty on silver which would find additional revenue, as well as stabilise the price of the commodity in which the Indian masses hold their savings. The Chamber has also telegraphed to the Railway Board suggesting the appointment of an enquiry committee with a view to terminate the B. N. Railway strike.—A. P.

MARVELLOUS FEATS OF MEMORY

NARSAPUR, Feb. 23.

Marvellous feats of memory have been performed by a blind professor Mr. S. P. Sarathy, before a fairly big audience here. He calculated the number of seconds mentally in the years from 1st January 1835 to 1st January 1847. He extracted the square root of a number running to eight digits without the aid of paper and pencil. He was also able to add four figures of ten digites each mentally.—Free Press.

MOTION FOR TOTAL OMISSION.

RAISING DISCUSSION ON DYARCHY

PATNA, Feb. 25.

The Congress Party has given notice of a large number of budget motions. One among them is for the total omission of the entire demand for general administration. It is believed that this is to rise an issue about Dyarchy.

Another motion urges the total omission of Rs. 78,000 provided for the salaries of the Ministers and there is another for the reduction by Rs. 45,000 of Rs. 78,000 and odd proposed for the staff and house of the Governor.—Free Press.

GADNHIJI'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.

DISCUSSION IN KARACHI CORPORATION.

KARACHI, Feb. 25.

The Karachi Municipal Budget contains an item of Rs. 3,000 for celebrating Gandhiji's birthday.

When it came up for discussion before the Corporation, Mr. Price opposed the item on the ground that it could not come under the Primary Education Act and that it was not proper to train children in the political creed of any particular individual.

Mr. Gulam Hussain Kasim moved for the deletion of the item. On votes being taken the motion was rejected.—Free Press.

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

BANGALORE, Feb. 23.

The penultimate session of first reformed Mysore Legislative Council opened to-day at the secretariat buildings. The attendance was large. The dewan presided and the third member of His Highness the Maharaja's Executive Council took his seat on the dias as ex-officio member. Seventy-four non-official interpellations were tabled of which nearly 30 were answered. A series of questions were put regarding the privileges of the members of the Pallegar Dynasty settled in Mysore.

SHIMOGA MOSQUE DISPUTE.

The third question related to Shimoga mosque site dispute and Government replied that the site originally proposed and grant of which was opposed by local Hindu community had been since rejecteed by Government and the question of selecting a suitable site was still pending with the Shimoga Town Council.

The District Committees' reports on three official Bills including one for the preparation and maintenance of the record or rights in the lands of the Mysore State, were then presented, and the motion that these be passeed at a subsequent meeting of the Council was carried without discussion.

The Council adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

PASSENGERS AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association was held at the Municipal Corporation Hall on Monday under the Chairmanship of Mr. L. R. Tairsee when the following resolutions were passed:—

Mr. Meyer Nissim was elected as President vice Mr. Lalji Naranji resigned. Messrs. Jamnadas Meghji Vallabhdas and Chhunilal G. Munim were elected as co-opted members. Khan Bahadur P. E. Ghamat and Mr. Jamnadas Meghji Vallabhdas were nominated to sit in the Suburban Railway Advisory Committee.

Letter dated 15-10-26, from Mr. Ishverlal Chimanlal complaining that trains at Baroda station standing and starting from one and the same platform for different places and there being no sign-boards showing the destination of the train, passengers many a time enter into wrong trains and thus put to great inconvenience. This was considered and it was resolved that the Railway Company be requested to put sign boards showing clearly the destination of the train.

The petition dated 18-10-26, signed by over 100 persons from Kelva and surrounding villages in the Mahim Taluka of Thana District requesting the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities to open Kelva Station for goods traffic, was considered, and it was resolved to write and ask the Railway Company whether there is any objection for them to open the Kelva station for Goods traffic.

MAHATMA TO VISIT SUBURBAN DISTRICT.

The Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee has invited Mahatma Gandhi to pay a visit to this District and Mahatma Gandhi has consented to do so. The date of his visit is not still fixed, but it is likely that his visit will come off in the middle of the next month. The date, when fixed, will be duly announced for the information of the Suburban public.

The Suburban Committee has resolved to present a "Purse" to Mahatma Gandhi when he visits this District. The purse will be presented on behalf of all the Village Congress Committees and the District Committee at a public function to be organised at some central place in this District for this purpose. As the Ghatkopar Municipality has voted a public address to Mahatmaji, Ghatkoper has been provisionally fixed as the place where both the functions viz., the presentation of the purse and the presentation of the Ghatkoper Municipal Address should take place.

INDIANS IN GERMANY

WHAT POET TAGORE'S VISIT HAS DONE?

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 25.

"By Poet Rabindra Nath's visit to Europe, the malicious propagandists have failed in their foul and baseless propaganda against the Indians charging them that they are half savage" declared Mr. Krishna Kanta Hendique, an eminent scholar from Berlin, in an interview granted to me. "It has been always a big humiliation to us, the Indian students in Berlin," said Mr. Hendique, "to find in every principal streets big placards, announcing that a show of some monkeys and Indians would take place. The Poet's visit alone has checked this foul propaganda."

ARE NOT INDIAN MERCHANTS HONEST.

Asked about the opinion entertained by the German people towards the Indian merchants, Mr. Hendique said that the propagandists here have been greatly successful in making the people believe that the Indian merchants as a whole are not to be relied upon and the goods ordered from India ought not to be sent unless paid fully in advance.

GERMANY'S UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM.

Continuing, Mr. Hendique said that what he has seen in Germany, it can be said freely that Germany has not suffered by her defeat so much as England and France have suffered by even their victory. Germany is solving her unemployment problem, but England and France are still unable to solve this vast problem. In commerce Germany is gaining her lost ground daily, while England and France are facing big competitions.

GERMANS ON MAHATMA'S MESSAGE

Concluding Mr. Hendique said that the German people are very sympathetic towards the aims and aspirations of the Indian people and strongly do they believe that Mahatma's message of non-violence and non-co-operation will not only bring Swaraj to India but will also bring harmony and peace in the dark political horizon of Europe.

MOSLEM FEELING AGAINST BENGAL MINISTRY.

LADY LYTTON DID NOT ATTEND PRIZE CEREMONY

CALCUTTA, Feb. 25.

It is understood that the prize giving ceremony of the Calcutta Madrassah which was to have been presided over by the Governor on the 21st instant was postponed sine die, owing to the fact that the medal presented by the Minister for Local Self-Government named after Lady Lytton was to be presented at the ceremony; but owing to political feeling among a small section of Muslim students, it was not possible to guarantee that there would not be a certain amount of demonstration against the Ministry in Lady Lytton's presence.—A. P.

PRESIDENT OF HINDU MAHASABHA.

PROVINCIAL NOMINATIONS FOR NEXT SESSION

PATNA, Feb. 24.

The following names have been suggested by different Provincial Hindu Sabhas for the Presidentship of the Tenth Hindu Mahasabha, which comes off at Patna during the next Easter holidays.

Burma has recommended the names of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Dr. B. S. Moonje, Lala Lajpat Rai, Mr. M. R Jayakar, Mr. N. C. Kelkar and Bhai Parmanand.

Sind has sent in the names of Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram Pandit Malaviya, Swami Harnamdasji, the Maharajah of Bharatpur and Bhai Parmanand.

Oudh has recommended the names of Dr. Moonje and Utkal has asked for Gandhiji, the Maharajah of Mysore, Dr. P. C. Ray, Mr. Jayakar, and Mr. Vijayaraghavacharya.

The Reception Committee will meet in the first week of Marc to make the final selection.—Free Press.

NEW MODEL CHARKA

BANGALORE, Feb. 24.

A charka on which a deligent worker can earn from 8 to 24 annas a day has been invented by Mr. K. Balakrishna Rao of Bangalore. Its special feature is that the reeling, the twisting and the feeding are being done simultaneously and automatically. It has been inspected by Messrs. Rajagopalachar, Shankar Lal Banker, Deshpande and others. It is made purely of indigenous materials.—Free Press.

TRANS-PERSIAN RAILWAY SCHEME.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Teheran.—Pursuant to the Act authorising Government construction of Trans-Persian Railway, the Mejliss has approved the survey of the other trunk lines, invitation to Foreign bidders for the supply of railway materials and grant of 4 1/2 million tomans for the establishment of an iron factory.—Reuter.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The "Fort St. George Gazette," Madras, published on Wednesday the new Land Revenue Settlement Bill for examination and criticism. Its provisions include proposals for revision of existing settlements, and variation of the assessment made at the settlements on the sole ground of rise or fall in prices.—A. P.

The Viceroy laid the foundation-stone of the new Church in New Delhi, in the presence of a large gathering. The service was connected by the Bishop of Lahore, who in inviting Lord Irwin to lay the stone said that North India was rich in beautiful buildings and it was in the fitness of things that a worthy expression of their Christian faith should be enshrined in a building worthy of India and the Empire.—A. P.

The Snataks (Graduates) of the Gujarat Vidyapith as well as past students of Gujarat Mahavidyalaya have started an institution named Snatak Sangh for the last one year and a half. One of the aim of this Sangh is to procure employment for the Snataks as well as students; and its executive have recently declared to take steps towards the fulfilment of that aim.

In connection with the floods which occurred in Attock District particularly in Chhach Taluq of the District, the Punjab Government have adopted special measures for the relief of sufferers and protection against future floods. These include the grant of Rs. 30,000.

A communique authoritatively contradicts the allegations in certain newspapers regarding the management of the Government Technical School in Lahore and states that there is absolutely no foundation whatsoever in the allegations against the Headmaster.—A. P.

A Hyderabad (Sind) message says:—"The Government proposal to establish new cotton markets does not find favour in Sind. The merchants think that the bill will prove very harmful not only to cotton trade but also to small agriculturists and farmers. Their fear is the market committees will never function independently and rates will be manipulated in the interests of foreign firms who purchase cotton."—Free Press.

The Hyderabad (Sind) police have been busy for the past couple of days raiding shops for the discovery of obscene picture post cards, which are said to have been imported in Hyderabad in abundance.—Free Press.

Mr. D. S. Erulker, general manager of the Schindia Steam Navigation Company, Calcutta, has returned as a Commissioner to the Fort of Calcutta by the Indian Chamber of Commerce.—Free Press.

The Bill to repeal the Madras Planters' Labour Act to be introduced shortly in the Madras Legislative Council.

It is proposed to repeal the entire Act. In order to avoid dislocation of the planting industry, and to enable the industry to re-adjust its organisation to suit the altered conditions, it is proposed that the repeal shall take effect three years hence.—A. P.

As at present arranged, Sir Hugh Stephenson, Governor-designate of Bihar and Orissa, will arrive in Patna on the 4th April. His Excellency Sir Henry Wheeler, the retiring Governor, will leave Patna on the 6th April. He will relinquish the Governorship on the 9th April, when he sails for England. A number of farewell functions are being arranged in his honour. The Hon. Sir Syed Mahomed Fakhruddin, Education Minister, will give a garden party at the Patna Club.—A. P.

Rev. V. R. Shinde B. A., Brahmo Missionary, Founder and Trustee of the Depressed Classes Mission Society of India on Poona completing his Mission tour in the Bengal will tour in Burma upto the end of March. His camp address will be c/o Mohitchandra Mookarji, 45, Dalhouse Street Rangoon (Burma).

Mr. G. K. Devadhar, vice-president of the Servants of India Society in his lecture on Tuesday evening at Lahore on "Woman in India to-day" emphasised that if India was to maintain her name and glory, she must be always alive to the need of reconstruction.—A. P.

A Bangalore, message says:—"Two soldiers belonging to the Highland Light Infantry who it is alleged, were causing damage to valuable articles in Whiteaway Laidlaw's branch here, were arrested last night. It is also alleged that they had been recently confined to the barracks for 21 days for doing mischief in a wine shop on the Brigade Road".—A. P.

ANDHRA'S PART IN FUTURE INDIA.

SIR B. N. SARMA ENTERTAINED

Sir B. N. Sarma, ex-Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, was given an "at home" by the local Andhra Association at the Servants of India Society's Home on Wednesday.

Mr. G. L. Narasimham who presided on the occasion welcomed the distinguished guest of the evening in eulogistic terms, Sir B. N. Sarma said he was keenly interested in the Andhra movement, but at the same time he sounded a note of warning on the tendency in India to overlook unitary progress and to get divided into numerous groups and bodies. Although it was necessary for every community to better its own position the higher interests of the motherland should not be forgotten.

Sir B. N. Sarma concluded by saying that the Andras had a prominent part to play in the future life of India.

RICE CROP REVIEW

CALCUTTA, Feb. 25.

The final general memorandum of the All-India rice crop for 1925-27 shows that the total area reported is 79,133,000 acres, compared with 82,378,000 acres in the previous year. The total yield is estimated at 29,479,000 tons of cleaned rice as against 30,637,000 tons in the previous year showing the decrease of of 4 per cent. both in the area and the yield. The final memorandum on the cotton crop shows the total area as 25,006,000 acres and the total estimated yield as 4,952,000 bales of 400 lbs. each, compared with 28,491,000 acres and 6,250,000 bales respectively, being a decrease of 12 and 21 per cent. respectively.—A. P.

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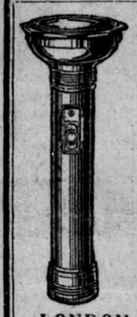

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BOMBAY COUNCIL RESPONSIVISTS.

DRAFT CONSTITUTION.

The following is the draft constitution of the Responsivist Party in the Bombay Council.

This party will be called the Responsivist or Home Rule Party in the Bombay Legislative Council.

(1) Members:—The party will consist of:—

(i) Members of the Responsivist Party who have been elected to the Legislative Council on the Responsivist ticket and who express their willingness to join the party and are or are willing to be members of the Tilak Swarajya Sangh.

(ii) Other members of the Council who though not elected on the Responsivist ticket are in general agreement with the programme and the policy of the party and who express their willingness to join the party and are or are willing to be members of the Tilak Swaraj Sangh.

(2) The Responsivist Party being, really and essentially, the Democratic Party founded by Lokamanya Tilak, the members of the Party will put forth every effort both within and without the Legislative Council to carry out the programme laid down by the late Lokamanya Tilak as the programme of the Democratic Party.

Subject to this general provision, the particular reforms which the Party will endeavour to bring about in the Legislative Council are:—

(a) Economy and retrenchment in the public expenditure; (b) Prohibition; (c) Redress of forest grievances; (d) Giving effect to the Sathe-Paranjpye Scheme; (e) Improvement of the condition of agriculturists.

(a) establishment of permanent settlement; (b) establishment of an agricultural bank which will advance loans to agriculturists at a low rate of interest.

(f) Promotion of compulsory elementary education; (g) Promotion of technical education; (h) University Reforms; (i) Amendment of the Village Panchayat Act and the District Municipalities Act so as to liberalise and promote local self-government in villages and towns.

(3) The Party will support only such measures as are clearly for the benefit of the people; it will apply itself to the constructive work stated above. Subject to this it will oppose the Government including the ministers. It will keep a close watch and seek to exercise vigilant control over the transferred departments with a view to compelling the ministers to carry out the popular will in the administration of the transferred departments.

(4) Cooperation with other parties in the Legislative Council:—So far as may be consistent with its own policy and programme the party will co-operate with other parties in the Legislative Council, so as to form and develop a strong united opposition.

(5) The party believes that Swarajya is the only solution of the Indian problem, that without Swaraj even the various financial and administrative problems cannot be fully and satisfactorily solved. The members of the Party, therefore, both individually and collectively, within and without the Council will work for the attainment of Swaraj as early as possible. It will make every possible use of the constitution to give impetus to and promote the cause of Swaraj.

(6) Office-bearers:—The party shall have the following office-bearers who shall be elected every year at the annual general meeting:—

(1) Leader; (2) Deputy Leader; (3) General Secretary and (4) Whip.

The General Secretary shall act under the general instructions of the leader.

(7) Meeting:—The party shall meet as often and on such days as may be decided.

(8) Subscription:—Every member of the Party shall pay a subscription of Rs. 2 only.

(9) Attendance:—Every member of the party shall attend the Sessions of the Council regularly everyday, unless prevented by illness or other sufficient cause in which case, the General Secretary shall be duly informed of his absence.

(10) The members of the Party shall maintain good social relations with members of other parties and cultivate a broad national spirit, uninfluenced by sectional communal or parochial considerations.

ALLEGED WRONGFUL RESTRAINT.

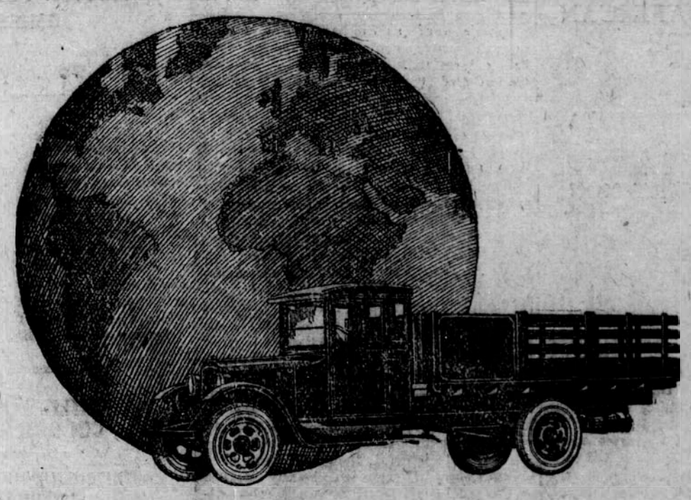
PROF DAS. GUPTA'S APPLICATION DISMISSED.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 24.

The application of Mr. Kaliprasanna Das Gupta, Professor in the Bengal Technical Institute at Jadhavpur, against Mr. H. C. Hunt, and Rai Sahib Mahendra Mukerjee, Deputy Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of Police, respectively, in the Calcutta City Police, for processes for alleged wrongful straint, alleged insult to religion and alleged disturbance of a religious assembly, was dismissed yesterday by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The alleged offences were stated to have been committed in College Street when the image of the Goddess Sasaswati was being taken in procession by the students of the College on the evening of February 7th.

In passing orders, the Magistrate observed that, in the petition itself, it was stated that the Deputy Commissioner directed the Police to disperse the processionists. This alone was sufficient to bring the case under Section 132 of the Criminal Procedure Code. It could not be suggested that he was acting otherwise than as a public servant and for the dispersal of an assembly of five or more persons likely to create a disturbance of the peace. Sections 132 and 197 of the C. P. C. barred the jurisdiction of the Court, without sanction being previously obtained. The application was therefore dismissed.—A. P.

With a view to bring the central administration in touch with the Rural areas and bring about coordination of work and speedy despatch of administrative details, an informal conference of Deputy Commissioners of Districts, Departmental Heads, Executive Councillors and the Dewan was held at the Mysore Secretariat, Bangalore when the outstanding problems affecting the ryots were discussed, the seasonal conditions reviewed and suggestions offered for affording relief in tracts affected by the failure of the monsoon.—A. P.



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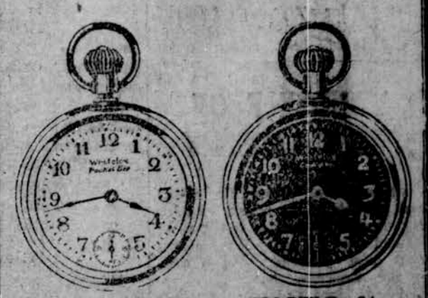

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NATIONAL SCHOOL AT AKOT.

SIXTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR CITY, February 21.

Among the few national Schools which have still survived in Berar, the one at Akot deserves special mention. Its sixth anniversary celebrations took place yesterday under the presidentship of Mr. Y. M. Kale, the ex-President of the C. P. Legislative Council. Among those who were present on the occasion were: Mr. Chiplunker of Akola and Mr. Gokhale of Nagpur. Several leading educationalists from the whole of the Maharashtra sent the congratulatory messages.

The school building presented a picturesque appearance was decorated with national flags and portraits of several national leaders. Mr. Sivakisandas Agarchand Daga, President of the School Committee, welcomed the gentry of the town and urged them to contribute their mite to make the only institution in the whole taluka a complete success.

After the speech of the Chairman of the Reception Committee was over, the Secretary Mr. Deshpande read the annual report of the school. In the course of the report, the Secretary of the School Committee mentioned the slow but steady progress which the School has been able to achieve and showed some of the special features of the school. He strongly criticised the lathargic attitude of the national school and other institutions and narrated at great length the causes which he believed had led to the lull in the present national struggle.

Mr. Kale said that, in matters educational, leaders belonging to different political parties should merge their differences and should try their utmost to render every possible help to the national schools. He suggested that the promoters of the national schools should always try to give up one-sidedness from the field of activities and course of studies He concluded his address with an appeal to the students to realise the present times and fulfill the great mission of the national regeneration which was always left to the youth of the country.

After the presidential address, there were many pleasant and interesting items sports and drills which the students of the school exhibited.

In the recent tour undertaken on behalf of the school about Rs. 2,000 were collected as funds for the institution.

C. P. COUNCIL NATONALIST PARTY.

The Secretary of the above party announces that the meeting of the party will be held on the 1st of March next at 2 p.m. in the Office of the "Maharashtra," Nagpur, to consider the agenda of the next session of the C. P. Council which meets on the 3rd idem.

The following two rules are culled from the Constitution of the Nationalist Party of the C. P. Legislative Council.

The object of the party is generally to work the Reforms, defective though they are, for all they are worth, and use them for accelerating the establishment of the full responsible Government and for protecting and promoting in the meanwhile the interest of the people and strengthening their power of resistence to injustice and mis-rule.

Any member of the party holding any office in the Government shall in the event of failing in any manner considered prejudicial to the best interest of the party shall be required to resign his office after his explanation has been taken and found unsatisfactory by two-thirds of the members of the Committee specially convened for the purpose after due notice.

BANDRA MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It has been demi-officially known that 10th March, 1927, has been fixed for the elections. It is an odd day (Thursday) and it is a mystery why such a day should have been fixed instead of Saturday as usual. There are in all about 6,321 voters on the electrol roll and presuming 70 per cent. of these will turn up to the poll, the number will be about 4,000 and as the elections start at 8 to 11 a.m. and 1-30 p.m. to 6 p.m., most of the voters must be brought to the poll before 11 a.m., as afterwards when once they go to Bombay they cannot return up to 6-30 p.m. This will show that average must be about 1,333 persons must be brought for voting per hour in the morning. It is physically impossible. The reasons known are absured. It is said that Saturday, the most convenient day, is not chosen because it is a race-day, it is a pity for few gamblers others should suffer. Out of 6,321 voters hardly it can be believed that 400 will go to races. The other excuse is that it is a market day for slaughter house people mostly Mohomedans. Now there are only about 1,056 Mahomedan voters as against 5,265 Non-Mohomedans Voters. Is it right that for the sake of convenience of former the latter should suffer. It is Saturday which is most convenient to all the voters who go early to work before 8 a.m. can easily turn up in the afternoon. If the Mohomedans are not agreeable, let them have a separate day for their elections.—Yours, etc.

"RATE-PAYER."

The Governor of Bombay presided at the Annual Meeting of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society on Thursday.

The Governor of Bombay attended the St. John's Ambulance Brigade Parade on Thursday.

Lady Wilson opened Baby Week at the Bhatia Community on Thursday.

Lady Dartrey arrived at Government House Bombay on Thursday.

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